

The Bow Valley Call

Devoted to the Up-Building of Gleichen and the Development of the District Generally

Year VI., No. 33.

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1912.

\$1.50 Per Year

TOWN AND DISTRICT

Ideal harvest weather.

Boost for the customs office.

We all want a customs office.

Are you after the free piano?

See Ariel Brothers for fresh groceries.

A customs office at Gleichen will save thousands of dollars annually as well as time.

Have you signed the customs office petition.

Now is the time to bank up your house, but not with manure.

How did he miss the barn yard rooster and 50¢? Ask Rudor.

Miss Larkin came down from Calgary Saturday and spent Sunday and Monday with her parents at Gleichen.

The friends of Mrs. Beaupre will be pleased to learn that her health is improving and that once more she is able to be about with her family.

Owing to the entire staff celebrating Thanksgiving and trouble in our press room, we are a day late and many important items have been left over.

Ariel Bros. will re-open the Pioneer store on Saturday with a complete new stock of groceries. Read their advertisement in this issue and give them a trial.

A. Whitely, the energetic plumber, has moved his place of business to the building occupied by J. L. Laycock, on Fourth avenue, where he has fitted up a very neat workshop and has good storage room. Being a plumber of ability it is pleasing to see that he is succeeding in Gleichen and that his merits are appreciated as well as his reasonable charges. His phone No. is 33.

W. Jones made a record run with his separator Saturday. He states that at Andersons & Neilson's he threshed out 5,075 bushels of oats on Saturday and that at times ran up to 14 bushels per minute. He had not kept exact time on the full run but believed it could not have run but better than ten hours as occupied more than that number of hours of day.

It is reported that Mr. Mathew & Dutil have discovered a six-foot seam of coal about four miles north of Cluny that promises to prove of great value. Particulars of the find cannot be obtained, yet it is said the first outcrop was only about three feet, but with little development the seam increased to six feet. The quality of the coal is reported to be excellent and further information will be awaited with interest.

The death of Master "Tommy" Wright, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wright, on Monday afternoon, brought great sorrow to the bereaved parents and their many Gleichen friends. The funeral yesterday afternoon was attended by many of our townspeople. There were contributed some beautiful floral offerings, including a beautiful wreath from Prairie Lodge No. 44. I.O.O.F. The services at the Methodist church and at the cemetery were conducted by Rev. Mr. Dugan.

Gleichen Needs A Custom House

During the past five years many efforts have been made to establish a customs office here, but it now seems the Gleichen Board of Trade has taken up the matter in a manner that will eventuate in its establishment. In accordance with a motion passed at the last regular meeting of the Board a committee comprised of President James Cameron, Vice-President T. H. Beach and 2nd Vice-President H. B. Wilson, drafted the following petition which is being circulated throughout the entire district for signatures and is being unanimously signed:

We the undersigned citizens of Gleichen residents in the district tributary thereto, do humbly petition the Honorable Robert Rogers, Minister of the Interior, to establish a Customs Office at the Town of Gleichen, in the Province of Alberta, for the following reasons:—

Whereas,—We are so distantly situated from the present Customs Clearing office, the delay in receiving merchandise causes great loss, especially in the case of perishable goods;

And Whereas,—We occupy a most central position, being situated on the main line of the C.P.R. and having tributary to us, not only the districts served by the C.P.R. branch lines from Langdon to Acme and Irricana to Bassano, but the densely settled districts as far as 60 miles south, as well as being centrally located to handle the business of all towns east of Calgary and west of Medicine Hat.

And Whereas,—Gleichen is the distributing point for a great many rural post offices and the majority of the population is comprised of British and American settlers, which substantiates the fact that the quantity of merchandise coming from those countries warrants the location of a Customs office in this town.

Therefore, we your petitioners all continue to humbly pray that our request will be granted in the near future.

To have a branch of the Customs office established at Gleichen will be a great convenience as well as saving thousands of dollars to individuals. It is a well known fact that all who receive goods through the present office at Medicine Hat and Calgary are complaining daily of the inconvenience they are at as well as frequently the loss by depreciation of the goods.

It is learned that at Gleichen alone during the past few months about 250 consignments of goods by freight and express requiring duty charges have reached here, and yet this only covers a very small portion of the consignments that could be handled conveniently here for post offices and railway stations within a radius of 50 miles.

Let us quote one single instance: A certain firm had a shipment of chocolate creams sent from England last March, but owing to the difficulties with the customs office the goods did not reach Gleichen until early this month.

It is hardly necessary here to quote the many others that might be recited, but we believe we are safe in saying that in perishable goods there is easily an average depreciation of 25 per cent.

It is understood that not only the Board of Trade is moving in this matter but that both political organizations within the radius are moving in the same direction and that the petition will prove to be one of the largest ever sent in from this district to Ottawa.

133,800 BU. GRAIN SOLD SO FAR

During the past week there has been shipped from Gleichen 27,800 bushels of grain, or 4,050 more than last week, making a total of 133,800 bushels so far this season. The Call would like to draw attention to these shipments from week to week as we believe they will become very interesting as time goes on and we are doing our best to keep them as accurate as possible.

There has been shipped out about 10,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000 of oats and 8,000 of barley and 1,000 of flax. It is estimated that a little over 50 per cent of the threshing is now completed and that if the fine weather continues another couple of weeks practically the entire crop will be in bins. From questions asked the farmers generally state that the grain is turning out a better grade and more to the acre than they had estimated.

| | PAST WEEK | TOTAL TO DATE |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Wheat | 18,000 | 87,000 |
| Oats | 10,800 | 27,900 |
| Barley | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| Flax | 4,000 | 4,900 |
| Total bushels for week | 27,800 | Total to date 133,800 |

TOWN COUNCIL

The usual regular monthly meeting of Gleichen town fathers last Friday evening ended pleasantly and with no small surprise to at least one of our civic employees—Chief J. Roberts—when the Mayor on behalf of himself and Councillors Henderson, James, Leggat, Service and Yates and Secretary Johnston, presented the Chief with a handsome arm chair as a token of their esteem and well wishes for himself and bride. The Chief in receiving the gift replied most appropriately and somewhat humorously.

The meeting opened with the

customary form of reading and passing previous meeting which was carried by Ald. Service an Leggat. After some discussion Ald. Leggat and Yates carried a motion fixing a set price on water used for building purposes which provides for each 1000 brick laid 12 cents shall be charged, each cord of stone 15 cents, cubic yard of concrete 12 cents, square yard of fibre wood plaster one-half cent, square yard of lime plaster one cent per yard, water by the tank up to 200 gallons 25 cents and up to 400 gallons per tank 50 cents.

Aldermen Henderson and Yates carried that the accounts passed by Finance Committee be paid, which

besides the waterworks accounts contained: A. Roberts \$3, W. Greaves \$3, A. N. McLeay \$16, J. T. Johnston \$6.80, Alberta Transfer \$3.50, Crown Lumber Co. \$3.60 and Canadian Metals Co. \$11.60.

Ald. Leggat and Service successfully moved that two electric lights be placed in the Fire Hall and that street lights be placed on the corners of Third Avenue and Gleichen Street and on Fourth Avenue and Griesbach Street.

The secretary was instructed to notify McCallum & Co. of Calgary, concerning the bedding, etc., left in their charge to dispose of to forward the amount due the town or otherwise the account would be placed in the hands of the town solicitor for collection.

Ald. Service and Leggat moved that all ratepayers whose taxes are in arrears for three years should be notified to pay the same within 30 days or that otherwise the property will be sold for taxes.

Without motion it was decided that the report of the medical health officer should be published in the CALL providing no charge was made. The report is as follows:

Gleichen, Alta., October, 1912
The Mayor and Councillors,
Town of Gleichen.

Gentlemen:—I beg to submit the following report for the quarter ending September 30.

You will be pleased to learn that the town has been singularly free from the infectious diseases that are prevalent this season. What cases of typhoid fever you may have heard of had their origin outside of the town, having been brought in from the construction camps on the Bow river.

The diarrhoeal and dysentery diseases that have been prevalent in children the past few summers have been of such a nature as to scarcely cause comment.

Two children of John H. Wilson, living outside the town, and who were attending school, took ill with scarlet fever; these children were duly quarantined in their home and the school room was immediately disinfected. This happened September 13 and no other case has developed.

Mr. Beauchemin, a townsman, on July 26 had the misfortune to break the upper part of his thigh bone. Acting under Section 2 of Town By-law No. 27, I duly took charge of the case and gave the patient medical attendance which has been continuous even up to the present date. The patient is now about on his crutches and it will be some six weeks before he will be able to work.

The cleaning up of the lanes and stables of garbage and manure have been vigilantly attended to. No building will be allowed to be banked up with manure this winter.

Respectfully submitted,
W. ROSE,
M.H.O. Gleichen.

A delegate stated that the Dominion Government Ranching and Grazing Commission opened its settings at Wood Mountain on Tuesday of last week and that the evidence was unanimous in favor of setting aside land near the boundary line in Saskatchewan, now in homestead area, for ranching purposes. Only small patches of this land is adapted for farming. The present system of granting licenses was condemned on account of the faulty nature of the present statutes. Witnesses claimed that delays of two and three years were common, the working of the present law was submitted but witnesses to be the chief menace to the ranching industry.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000

MONEY ORDERS

Issued by The Canadian Bank of Commerce, are a safe, convenient and inexpensive method of remitting small sums of money. These Orders, payable without charge at any bank in Canada (except in the Yukon Territory) and in the principal cities of the United States, are issued at the following rates:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| \$5 and under | 3 cents |
| Over 5 and not exceeding \$10 | 6 " |
| " 10 " " 30 | 10 " |
| " 30 " " 50 | 15 " |

REMITTANCES ABROAD

should be made by means of our SPECIAL FOREIGN DRAFTS and MONEY ORDERS. Issued without delay at reasonable rates.

GLEICHEN BRANCH: J. CAMERON, Manager

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

WITH WHICH IS UNITED
THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Capital Authorized | \$ 25,000,000 |
| Capital Paid Up | 11,500,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 12,500,000 |
| Total Assets | 180,000,000 |

290 Branches throughout Canada.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Savings Department at all Branches.

LONDON, ENG., OFFICE
Bank Bldgs—Princes St.NEW YORK AGENCY
Cor. William and Cedar Sts.

LUMBER

and COAL

Anything and Everything required in Building
Always in Stock

W. Stuart & Co.

Yard near Palace Hotel, Gleichen.

COAL DEPOT Opened in C.P.R. Yards

Office Gleichen street and Third ave., Gleichen, Alberta

THE CALL'S Loose Leaf System Best and Cheapest

"I DO not know much about the tariff, but I do know this much: when we buy goods abroad, We get the Goods and the Foreigner gets the Money; When we buy goods made at home, We get both the Goods and the Money.—Abraham Lincoln.

Buy Your Goods in Gleichen and
Your Printing at The Call

...The Man Who Wins Out...

The man who gets the best value for his money, is the man who pays cash—spot cash—for all he buys. That's the man we want to deal with, because the argument works both ways, and after November 1 if you deal with us, you can be sure you are not paying a share of any other man's debts, because we shall treat every body alike—spot cash for everything—and lower our prices accordingly.

Service & Laurie, Gleichen, Alta.
General Blacksmiths

STOREY'S EXTRA BIG SHIRTS

Large Body—Long Sleeves. Just this Shirt for Big Men
For sale by Dealers Everywhere
Made by

W. H. Storey & Son, Acton, Ont.

**BROKEN CYLINDERS AND
ALUMINUM CRANK CASES**
and all Metals, welded to perfection by
the Oxy-Acetylene Process
THE HUB WELDING CO.,
Rear of 253 Sherbrooke Street,
Winnipeg

Veribrite Venoil
THE WORLD'S BEST
WOOD POLISH
Cleans and disinfects
everything in your
home from the cellar
to the attic. Put
it on your duster and
just Hardwood Floors,
Woodwork, Linoleums,
Planoes, Furniture,
etc. Makes every-
thing just like
new. Money refunded
if not satisfactory.
Made by the
**DOMESTIC SPECIALTY COM-
PANY, LIMITED,**
Hamilton, Canada.

If your Clothier does not sell
SANFORD'S SOVEREIGN
BRAND CLOTHES
see the other fellow

THE 'ALBERTA' HOTEL
715 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG
A few doors south of C.P.R. Depot
Rates \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day
Cuisine unexcelled
Hot and cold water in every room
Hotel practically fireproof
All Outside Rooms

THE JOHN INGLIS CO., Limited
Engineers and Boiler-makers
Boilers of all kinds—Engines,
Pumps, and Heavy Plant Work
Write us for Prices
14 Strachan Ave., Toronto, Canada

KLINGSTON CHALLENGER
WATERPROOF COLLARS
Are the best ever made and are guar-
anteed to give you satisfaction. At
all dealers, or send us 25 cents stat-
ing size and size required.
The Arlington Co., of Canada, Ltd.,
68 Fraser Ave., Toronto, Ont.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been
used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS
OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE
TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT
SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS,
KILLS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and
is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. It is ab-
solutely harmless. Be sure and ask for "Mrs.
Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other
kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Sappho Up to Date
Encouraged by success in the small
towns, a budding manager decided to
take out a Sappho company for a
tour of the second class cities.
To play it right we will have to
carry our own stairway, his stage man-
ager told him.
Stairway nothing, replied the man-
ager, this is going to be a city show.
Get an elevator.

Too Much Competition
I have decided to quit smoking said
Mr. Higgins, seriously.
Doctor's orders?
No. I'm tired of hearing the var-
ious members of my family wrangling
over the kind of pictures and certifi-
cates I shall be compelled to collect.

**DODD'S
KIDNEY
PILLS**
ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURED
223 THE P.
50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50,
at all dealers, or The Dodds Medi-
cine Company, Limited, Toronto,
Canada.

W. N. U. 922

PREACHERS' PREDICAMENT

By the Rev. Forbes Phillips, Author
of "Cassock and Comedy," etc.

To discover suddenly that you are
distributing a pack of ordinary play-
ing cards among your congregation
is disconcerting enough. It hap-
pened to a clergyman once.

The old man was fond of a quiet
game of patience, and had slipped a
pack into his cassock-pocket, for a
lonely game in the vestry, where he
had some time to wait after the ser-
vice, before taking a wedding. Just
before giving out his text, he had oc-
casion to use his handkerchief. He
pulled it out with a jerk. The next
moment his cards were fluttering
down from the pulpit to the pews.

On one occasion, just before the
sermon, a curate noticed that the
electric light was fading. He enter-
ed the pulpit quickly, then calmly gave
out the text: "And there was dark-
ness." Three seconds afterwards
there was, for the electric light was
extinguished altogether, but the peo-
ple thought it had been done purpose-
fully. The humor of the situation was
forthcoming in an angry letter from
the bishop to the curate, demanding
to know what new ritualistic idea was
this!

A cathedral dignitary in the North
had left him by his great uncle, an
Irish dean, among other things a
number of sermons in manuscript.
One Sunday morning he preached
one of these, and the congregation
were startled and amused by hearing
him say: "I remember being in Flor-
ence in the year 1792. There was
a slight titter." "Says the Dean of St.
Patrick's," added the preacher with
a smile. Another Sunday he spoke
of the "beneficent rule of our over-
eign, George IV." but with a slight
cough he corrected this saying: "Vic-
toria, by the grace of God!"

A young minister, on his way to
a camp meeting, stopped and bought
a couple of meat-pies, which he put
in his frock coat. A hungry dog, at-
tracted by the scent, followed, mak-
ing snaps at his tails. Arriving at
the gathering, he ascended the wagon,
and began his discourse. A worthy
elder tugged his coat-tail at the end
of half an hour; then he tugged again,
just to remind him that he was ex-
ceeding his time.

A few more seconds, and the of-
ficial pulled the preacher's coat-tail
once more. This time he received a
back kick from the young minister.
Without looking round, the minister
began an explanation. The fact is,
he said, I have two pork pies in my
pocket, and that beast has been trying
to get them for the last hour.
A dear old country parson was tak-
ing a holiday with a rich old rector.
One Sunday morning his host said:
How fortunate you are here! There's
a message from the next parish. The
vicar is ill. Will you take his place?
I don't mind taking the service, but
I have no sermon with me, he said.
That's all right! was the reply. Help
yourself to one of mine—which he
did. Later he found himself preach-
ing a sermon on the "Value of Time."

He was a nervous man. Presently
he was consternation, he discovered
that he was offering to give a clock
to this particular church.

The preacher, perspired, lost his
head, and went on committing himself
wholly to a somewhat generous re-
sponsibility. He comforted himself
with the idea of explaining matters
afterwards, but when he entered the
vestry, the churchwarden seized his
hand. Fortunate thing our vicar is
taken ill. We have wanted a clock
in this village for years.

Meanwhile the news had spread far
and wide, and a grateful people cheer-
ed him as he drove away. He gave
the clock. There was no other solu-
tion to the problem.

How it Feels to Fly

Dr. von Schroter, a doctor prac-
tising in Vienna, describes the cur-
ious sensations encountered by avi-
ators when in the air.

He says that apart from the strain
on the nervous and physical organs,
the sudden change of the pressure of
the atmosphere, and consequently of
its oxygen component, affects the cir-
culation as the gradual ascent in
mountain climbing does.

The powerful draught causes a keen
sensation of cold, which is the first
symptom complained of, and deafness
is very soon experienced. The reduced
supply of oxygen caused by the rapid
movement and the fall of the atmos-
pheric pressure gives rise to vomit-
ing and visual hallucinations.

A dangerous and frequent symptom
is the desire for sleep, occurring some
time during flying, in spite of the
aviator's strenuous efforts to keep
awake.

A very unpleasant sensation is that
of dizziness caused by the altitude of
the aeroplane, the result being that
objects on the ground appear to be
distorted, displaced, or in rapid un-
wanted movement, and that the avi-
ator is often at a loss as to his actual
position. Perhaps this condition is
responsible for inexplicable falls of
aeroplane from a moderate height.
Sometimes the aviator does not know
whether he is in the horizontal posi-
tion or not, especially when he is sur-
rounded by clouds.

The late Mr. Latham told Dr. von
Schroter that on one occasion he was
completely bewildered after a few
minutes' experience of this kind, and
came to the ground without his know-
ledge. It is believed that flying may
easily cause a nervous breakdown.

Rates and the Cost of Living

A citizen of Western Canada is
breakfasting at an Ottawa hotel on
bread and butter, bacon, eggs and
coffee. The waiter hands him the
bill, which is more than it used to be
when he was there a few years ago,
and, of course, he lays the blame on
rail rates.

Let us consider the facts. The
rate on flour from Winnipeg to Ot-
tawa in car-load lots, all-rail, is 30 cents
per 100 pounds, say 60 cents for a
barrel of 135 pounds. Manitoba flour
being strong and well-matured, the
Ottawa baker is able to make 196
loaves, each weighing 1½ pounds, from
a barrel, the addition of water and
yeast accounting for the seemingly
miraculous increase in the flour. As-
suming that our friend eats heartily
of bread, we get down to this sum
in Rule of Three:—If the rail rate on
the principal raw material of 196
loaves is 60 cents, what portion of it
is paid by the consumer of half a loaf.
The hotel pays five cents or so per
loaf, but may charge him twice, or
three times that much for half a one.
In any event it is evident that the
rail rate constitutes the merest frac-
tion of the first cost of the bread.
That a barrel of flour should be car-
ried 1300 miles for 60 cents is, if one
comes to think of it, nothing short of
wonderful. In Eastern Canada it
costs 25 cents or thereabouts to move
a barrel by horse and wagon from the
railway station to the nearest house
in town.

The bacon is brought to Ottawa from
Toronto and the Canadian Pacific rate
for car-load lots is 20 cents per 100
pounds. The butter and eggs come
from Smith's Falls and the rate for
less than car-load lots is 15 and 19
cents per 100 pounds respectively. We
need not trouble ourselves about the
coffee.

Bacon retails in Ottawa just now
for 25 and butter for 30 cents per
pound, and eggs for 30 cents per dozen.
Once more, therefore, the rail rate
is a wholly insignificant factor in
the composition of the price, and
consequently in the Westerner's hotel
bill.

Here, however, we see the bene-
ficient working of the principle of
charging what the traffic will bear,
which he says is an outrageous prin-
ciple because it means that the rail-
ways must be the settler for all he can
pay and live. In reality it means
quite the opposite. The bacon, but-
ter and eggs pay a higher rate by a
good deal in proportion to length of
haul than the flour, in order that the
flour may be shipped from Manitoba
to distant markets and leave the mil-
ler and the farmer a tolerably good
profit. But for this system the Cana-
dian West would still be to a great
extent a desert place.

Dragged Down by Asthma.—The
man or woman who is continually sub-
ject to asthma is unfitted for his or
her life's work. Strength departs
and energy is taken away until life
becomes a dreary existence. And
yet this is remedied by Dr. J. D.
Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought
a great change to an army of suffer-
ers. It relieves the restricted air-
tubes and guards against future trou-
ble. Try it.

**Visitor—That's the village doctor,
isn't it?**
Native—Yes.
Visitor—Is he a good doctor?
**Native—He's all right if you've
got a strong constitution.**

**Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in
Cows**

The Other Half

The parish tea was over, and the
curate stood up to say a few words
to the recipients before they dis-
persed. He spoke in eloquent terms
of the impetuosity of curates in gen-
eral and then went on to say, in ap-
parently touching tones: Why, even
as I stand before you now I have only
half a shirt on my back.

A few days later the reverend gen-
tleman received a parcel containing
half-a-dozen new shirts, accompanied
by a card bearing the name of one of
his fair (though, alas! no longer
young) parishioners. At the earliest
opportunity he called upon the lady,
and thanked her for the gift, and then
proceeded to ask what had prompted
the kind action.

Why? she replied, you told us the
other night that you had only half a
shirt to your back.

True, he answered, but the other
half was in front.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

An extraordinary scene was witness-
ed at Calcutta recently when a small
trolley, studded with rows of iron
spikes, on which a Hindu was lying at
full length, was being pulled through
the streets. A large crowd was fol-
lowing. Inquiries elicited the infor-
mation that the man was doing pen-
ance, and was on his way to the tem-
ple of the goddess Kall at Kalighat.
The Hindu had been several days on
the journey, and was in a terrible con-
dition. The spikes, which numbered
about 150, were quite sharp, and the
man wore only a loin cloth. He must
have been suffering acute pain from
the fact that his body was bruised and
lacerated all over as a result of lying
on the sharp nails. Neither the po-
lice nor any passer by made any at-
tempt to stop the self-imposed tor-
ture.

Fully Explained

Look here, stormed the customer,
pointing to the tureen, what is the
meaning of that dead fly in the soup?
I regret, sir, said the waiter, pol-
itely, I cannot supply you with the de-
sired information. I am only sup-
posed to serve the soup, not explain
the ingredients.

But a dead fly, man, persisted the
customer, a dead fly! How did it
happen?
I am sorry to say, sir, replied the
waiter, I have no food for the long
time, and fluttering near the soup,
found the flavour particularly pleasing
and, eating too heartily, contracted
appendicitis or some kindred ailment,
which, in the absence of an opportu-
nity for the application of the X-rays
and the resultant operation, caused
its untimely end.

Pertaining to Parks

In England the first large park open
to the public was Woodstock, formed
by Henry I. in 1125. Of modern
times the most famous parks known
to dwellers of the metropolis are Reg-
ent's and Hyde.

The former was originally the
grounds of a palace belonging to good
Queen Bess, while Hyde Park belong-
ed to the Abbey of Westminster, and
became Crown property in 1535, when
the Abbey was dissolved.

The United Kingdom, however, can-
not rival America for the size and
splendor of its public parks. The
famous Yellowstone Park, Wyoming,
consists of no fewer than 3,300 square
miles, and includes mountains, forests
and volcanic geysers.

Another wonderful product of Amer-
ica is a park built by a Mr. Duke, a
wealthy tobacco manufacturer, of
Somerville, New Jersey. It cost
\$15,000,000 to form. In its grounds
are 40,000,000 plants and trees, and
the fountains are the most magnifi-
cent in the world.

DISTRESS FROM INDIGESTION

TRIED IN VAIN TO GET A CURE—
ALL MEDICINES FAILED

Ald Trouble Disappeared When the
Liver and Bowels Were Set

Right by

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

You cannot make a greater mistake
than to think that indigestion is con-
fined to the stomach. It is a disease
of the liver and bowels, and it is only
by getting these organs healthy and
active that you can ever hope to cure
chronic indigestion.

Here are two cases reported by Mr.
Skinner which will tell of continued
failure to cure indigestion by dosing
the stomach. Both were cured thor-
oughly by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-
Liver Pills.

Mr. A. C. Skinner, Atlantic St.,
Hardwoodhill, Sydney, C.B., writes:
"My wife was troubled with indig-
estion and tried all sorts of medi-
cines in vain. Hearing about Dr.
Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, I got her
to try them, and to our great delight
she was cured. We would not think
of being without them in the house
for use when the liver and bowels be-
came sluggish.

"I told a friend about them and
gave him a box. He had suffered
from indigestion for years and tried
most everything he could get. Dr.
Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills were also
successful in his case, and he says
they beat any medicine he ever came
across."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one
pill a dose, 25c. a box, at all dealers
or **Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited,**
Toronto.

Ostrich Plumes in Jars

There is no place like a pawnshop
for picking up useful hints, said the
improvident man. Every time my
circumstances compel me to patron-
ize one I can soon learn of general
information that almost reconciles me
to the necessity of being there. On
my last visit I saw a man redeeming
ostrich feathers. Our uncle brought
them out tightly sealed in a glass jar.

What did you can them for? the
man asked.
So they wouldn't spoil, said the
pawnbroker. A glass jar is the
safest thing on earth to keep feathers
in. Moths and dust cannot get at
them. Besides, you can keep an
eye on them easily, and any trouble
that might have been breeding when
the feathers were brought in can be
discovered and nipped in the bud.

That hint I consider worth going
to a pawnshop for. The way things
look now nobody belonging to me will
ever have any ostrich plumes to take
care of, but if we ever have any I
shall know what to do with them.

Very many persons die annually
from cholera, and kindred summer
epidemics, who might have been
saved if proper remedies had been
used. If attacked do not delay in
getting a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's
Dysentery Cordial, the medicine that
never fails to effect a cure. Those
who have used it say it acts promptly
and thoroughly subdues the pain and
disease.

**Australian Government's Gift of 1,000
Acres**

Speaking at a meeting of the Child
Emigration society at Belgrave square,
London, under the presidency of Lord
Greville, J. H. Jefferson, of the execu-
tive committee, said that the Austra-
lian Government was so pleased with
the society's scheme that they had
given them 1,000 acres of land out-
right, and 160 acres had already been
taken up in Perth. Buildings were
being erected, and they hoped to send
out the first party of children in Sep-
tember. They intended that each
child should become a sharer in the
profits of the farm. He would not
be paid much per week, but the bal-
ance of the amount he earned would
be banked, so that when the child left
they would have something to com-
mence life on. They intended, too,
to bring up the children as a family,
and any taint of institutionalism would
be eliminated.

The society wanted to draw upon
the 115,000 children whom it had been
stated were under the care of the
poor law. They wanted to emigrate
them—both girls and boys—to Austra-
lia, where they would be brought up
on the land, which would in future be
their home, and he thoroughly trained
in all departments of farming. They
wanted to get hold of the children
while they were between the ages of
eight and ten years, and keep them
until they were 16, so that there
should be no danger of their being
exploited as child laborers. Alongside
the technical instruction would go
elementary education, which the Aus-
tralian Government had promised to
give, and indeed, to erect schools if
necessary.

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE



**FOR MAKING SOAP,
SOFTENING WATER,
REMOVING PAINT,
DISINFECTING SINKS,
CLOSETS, DRAINS, ETC.**
SOLD EVERYWHERE
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

He Understood

A Scottish duchess, and in order at
a supper party a certain young dandy
was sitting next to gain her good
graces affected a knowledge of the
Scottish tongue, declaring there was
not a Scottish phrase he did not un-
derstand.

Rax me a spraw o' that hubbly-
jock, replied the duchess, scarcely
moving a muscle of her face.

The exquisite looked appalled, and
then slunk away in confusion, while
the commission was executed by a
cavalier hailing from north of the
Tweed. The duchess wanted a turk-
ey wing.

A WELL-KNOWN MAN

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I can recommend your
MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheuma-
tism and Sprains, as I have used it
for both with excellent results.

Yours truly,

T. B. LAVERS,

St. John.

A REMARKABLE MIGRATION

The migration of the geese from the
North to the South, and again back
from the South to the North, is one
of the mysteries of nature which has
not yet been explained, but the big
annual excursion migration of West-
ern Canadians to Great Britain, East-
ern Canada and the United States is
more easily explained.

The migration is looked forward to
by all the big railroads interested in
the traffic. It was started 25 years
ago and has been growing in volume
yearly since.

Hosts of passenger traffic solici-
tors from the railroads in the United
States and Canada invade Western
Canada at this time of year to point
out the undoubted advantages of their
lines with sure and certain conviction
that their revenues will be boosted.

This year the Canadian Northern
Railway is helping the migration by
strong arguments put up in dainty
booklets, distributed by their agents.
These booklets contain full informa-
tion regarding the very low fares to
Eastern Canada and England, when
and where tickets may be purchased,
details of time tables and choice of
routes.

GUARD BABY FROM COLDS

The mother can guard her little
ones from colds during the damp, cold
fall days by the use of Baby's Own
Tablets. The Tablets act as a gen-
tle laxative, keeping the bowels work-
ing freely and the stomach sweet—
that is the secret of preventing colds.
The Tablets will not only prevent or
banish colds, but will cure constipa-
tion, indigestion, expel worms and
make teething easy. They are sold
under the guarantee of a government
analyst to contain no harmful drugs
and may safely be given to the new-
born babe. Sold by medicine dealers
or by mail at 25 cents a box from The
Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brock-
ville, Ont.

An Oklahoma resident has notice-
ed the authorities to have all the
street lamps turned off by midnight,
alleging that his fowls feast all night
on the grasshoppers attracted by the
electric lights. The hens are drow-
sy, next day and do not lay.

A Helping Hand

Mistress (hurrying frantically)—
Mary, what time is it now?
Maid—Half past two.
Mistress—Oh, I thought it was later.
I still have twenty minutes to catch
the steamer.

Maid—Yes, mum, I knew you'd be
rushed, so I set the clock back thirty
minutes to give you more time.

At a recent birthday party a young
lady began a song:
The autumn days have come; ten
thousand leaves are falling.
She began too high. Ten thousand—she
screamed, and then stopped.

Start her at five thousand, cried an
auctioneer who was present.

EMPIRE NAVY PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO



The Pilot

What the Old Pilot Says:

"To steer a ship safely to
port is no easy job. On or off duty,
there is great comfort in Empire Navy
Plug Chewing Tobacco."

HAVE FAITH IN ROAD

GREAT SUCCESS FOR H.B. LINE IS PREDICTED

Retired H.B. Factor Gives his Opinion of the Possibilities of the Road, and Railway Contractors say Road Will be Easier to Build Than C.P.R.

Le Pas, Man.—G. Halerow, retired factor of the Hudson's Bay Co., who has resided for 43 years in this district, has lived for eight years at Hudson Bay and travelled through the straits several times, at the settlers' banquet, ridiculed the statement made by eastern papers and other interests that navigation there is impossible for the greater part of the year. In his opinion, and judging from personal observations, he believes that navigation can be kept open for eight months of the year.

In an interview N. K. Boyd, of McArthur & Boyd, who have the contract for the Hudson Bay railway, made the statement that they did not think that the bridge over the Saskatchewan was not completed they would have been in a position to lay steel on the road as far as Cormorant Lake this fall. They now have 150,000 ties out and have arrangements completed for 500,000 more to be cut this winter. They have a ten foot sleigh road cut from mile 70 to mile 100 and expect to have it extended by Christmas as far as Thickt Portage, and as far as the Manitou Rapids on the Nelson by spring.

J. P. Gordon, assistant to Chief Engineer Armstrong of the Hudson Bay railway, who was with Hon. Frank Cochrane on his trip through Hudson Bay last summer, made the statement that as far as ice was concerned there could be no trouble. The ministerial party had found none in Hudson Straits and on the coast of Labrador the straits of Belle Isle were the only places where any had been found. The government steamer Minto is to stop at Port Nelson to the end of November.

Mr. Boyd, of McArthur & Boyd, contractors for the whole of the Hudson Bay railway was also present, having just returned from an inspection of the line in company with Assistant Engineer Gordon. In his opinion the Hudson Bay road will be much easier to build than was the C.P.R., and no doubt should be as great a success as the C.P.R.

G. R. Bancroft, who has mining interests north of Le Pas, said he believes that the possibilities in minerals in New Manitoba were great.

Norway Has Rumor of Anglo-German Crisis

Chicago.—A cablegram from Bergen, Norway, to a Chicago newspaper, under date of Oct. 22, says:

Confidential information has been received by leading ship brokers here from influential firms in England, that a clash between Germany and England is imminent. The Norwegians are expected to charter steamers with coal and grain for use in the coming winter. Coal is indispensable and as for grain it is important that it be secured for eight weeks, famine would result.

It is declared by these alarms that a naval conflict between Germany and England may occur off Norway, and in that case the belligerents would be tempted to seize a port, say Christiania or Bergen, and use it as a base of operations, and for repairing and refitting. It is necessary, according to this view of the possibilities that Norway be supplied with special stores of coal and food and otherwise prepared to enforce its neutrality.

WOMEN JOCKEYS IN RACE

Six Compete and Two Lead From Start to Finish

Paris.—The most attractive event in a race meeting at Clairfontaine, in the department of Orne, was a flat race for women jockeys on hunters over a distance of nine furlongs. This event, the first of its kind in France, brought out a field of six of the best known women in the district, and there was a large attendance to see the race.

Those who entered were the comtesse D'Arville, Baronne La Caze, Mme. Felix Petit, Mme. Garin, Mme. Joanne de la Palme, and Mme. Bénéfonde.

Mme. de la Palme, on her thoroughbred Boulanger, led from the start and keeping close to the rails, made the pace all the way. Starting home she was challenged by Mme. Bonnefonde, and a spirited finish was the result. The starter gallantly dispensed with the formality of weighing in.

Preventing Mine Disasters

Berlin.—The German Emperor is giving his closest personal attention to the prevention of mine disasters and hopes by means of chemistry to find a practicable safety device. In a speech he delivered at the dedication of the chemical institute of the Emperor William Scientific Foundation, he explained that his idea contemplated a harmless chemical compound a change in which would warn miners plainly of the danger of fire damp. The emperor was said to have applied to the technical schools of Germany for suggestions in this direction after the mine disaster at Bochum, on August 8, when 103 men were killed. He has now repeated his request to the leading German scientists.

Duke's Term to be Extended

London.—According to the terms of his appointment, the Duke of Connaught should complete his term of office as Governor-General of Canada next year.

It is slightly probable, however, that unless something unforeseen takes place, the appointment will be extended for another two years or so. Should this be the case, the duke will not leave the Dominion until he concludes his service there, but the Duchesse of Connaught and Princess Patricia are expected to be in England next year for a few weeks.

The Duke is anxious that the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert should visit Canada while he is in office, and the matter is receiving the consideration of the King.

YOUNGEST LORD MAYOR

For First Time of City's History Jew

is Chosen as Chief Executive
London.—One of the youngest in the long line of English lord mayors will be Arthur Michael Samuel, who at the age of 36 has been elected lord mayor of the city of Norwich for next year. Incidentally he will be the first Jew who has ever been chief magistrate of the city.

Despite the fact that the Samuel family is one of the oldest families settled in East Angles, having first come over with Robert of Normandy as artificers in metal and armor makers, this has not saved them from persecution in past centuries.

Norwich was the scene of a famous ritual murder accusation against the Jews—a form of persecution which even now occasionally crops up in Russia.

The compliment which the city now pays to Mr. Samuel forms a striking comparison to the treatment it meted out to some of its ancestors. One of them, Aaron Samuel, a worthy citizen of Norwich, was burned to death in the hog market of the city during the persecutions of the middle ages.

When the religious persecutions died away, the members of the Samuel family took an active part in the administration of the city's affairs. Gradually their status rose, until an uncle of Mr. Samuel became sheriff of the city. Now his nephew has sealed the triumph of popularity over persecutions by becoming its first citizen.

Mr. Samuel has contested the Stretford division of Lancashire three times in the Unionist cause, and is a keen tariff reformer. He is also an authority on subjects so diverse as etchings and foreign bills of exchange. He is the author of a fine book on Piranesi, the Italian etcher, and he is also a director of the Apollinaris Company.

CHOOSE MODEL FARMS

Commission of Conservation Has Selected 28 in the Dominion

Ottawa.—The commission of conservation has selected 28 model farms throughout Canada for purposes of illustration, and next summer the commission's agricultural experts will supervise demonstration and lecture work on the best methods for gaining the greatest possible returns from the soil while at the same time conserving its richness.

These farms are neither purchased nor leased; they have simply been chosen by the commission for illustrative purposes by courtesy of their owners, and are provided as free demonstration grounds for districts surrounding them, the owner operating them as formerly.

In Manitoba there are three, in Saskatchewan one, in Alberta two, in Ontario eight, in Quebec four, in New Brunswick four and in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island three each, no provision having yet been made in British Columbia.

In Manitoba the farms chosen are those of Jacob J. Stelmach, of Morden; J. B. Lyon of Carberry and Charles Penny of Hallett.

In Saskatchewan the farm of D. Lang of Indian Head is the only one yet chosen, while in Alberta that of James A. Sutherland, of Namao, and G. H. Jaurnick of Staveland are the choice so far.

F. G. Munnick, agriculturalist of the commission, and John Fixter, former farm superintendent of MacDonald college, are responsible for the choice and will superintend the demonstration work.

MCBRIDE ON NAVAL POLICY

Canada Should Take Action in Like Manner to Australia and New Zealand

Victoria.—In an address given in his honor at Field, Premier McBride made a strong pronouncement on the naval question. The portals of the empire on the Pacific coast, he said, are easily accessible, a third power and we are doing little or nothing to insure the necessary protection for these shores in the case of European complications. I am strong in the advocacy of immediate and tangible action on behalf of Canada to contribute ships or money to the mother country in like manner to Australia and New Zealand. This is a matter of a national character and should be settled by Canadians as a unit so that, in addition to providing adequate naval defence, we in the Dominion should be placed in a position to render aid in case of the emergency to the mother country and thus help to carry the Union Jack to victory.

Withdrawn From Homestead Entry
Edmonton, Oct. 23.—The commissioner of the department of the interior at Ottawa has telegraphed A. Norquay, Dominion land agent here to withdraw the advertisement announcing that township 89, range 9, west of the fourth meridian, is to be thrown open for homestead entries on November 9.

The commissioner instructs the land agent not to open the Fort McMurray township for entry that day. It appears that the department has not been advised by the surveyor concerning the squatters who have claims upon quarter sections in the township. The affidavits of all these squatters are not yet in the hands of the department. Until they are, homestead entries cannot be filed with certainty.

This is one of the two Fort McMurray townships for which the big rush is expected on November 9.

Earthquake in Quebec
Quebec.—News has been received here that a severe earthquake shock was felt between Bersimie and Pentecost, on the north shore of the river St. Lawrence. No fatalities are reported, but several houses were badly shaken, and all the residents between both places received quite a scare.

ALLIES MEET SUCCESS

TURKISH TROOPS ARE REPELLED IN MANY PLACES

Victories of the Allied Forces Against the Turks Still Continue, Although in Many Instances Victory has Been Purchased by Heavy Sacrifice.

London.—A considerable number of Bulgarian troops have been detached from the second army corps for the purpose of repelling any further attacks by the Turkish forces on the towns of the Black Sea coast, says a Sofia dispatch to the Times.

There is reason to believe, the dispatch adds, that an accident which occurred recently on the Smyrna Adana railroad resulting in the death of 200 Turkish soldiers, was the work of the Macedonia emissaries, sent to Asia Minor to impede the dispatch of the Asiatic troops to European Turkey.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Times, referring to the fighting in the Adrianople district, says it appears to be the intention of the Turks to fight in a position of their own choosing, on their own soil, with the ambitious hope that the issue will enable them to change a successful defensive into an overwhelming offensive action.

Belgrade.—The capture of Novipazar by Gen. Jankovitch was preceded by three days desperate fighting, the Turks holding strongly fortified positions.

Gen. Zovokitch reports that the Serbian losses in the capture of Pristina were extraordinarily large, but that the Turkish losses were still greater.

Some alarm is felt here lest the supply of cartridges should run out. The factory at Makriko is working day and night but can produce only a quarter of a million daily—quite insufficient for the troops engaged.

London.—The news from the seat of war tells of the continuous success of the allies. The Serbians have captured Novipazar and are the virtual masters of Kumanova. The victories, however, have been purchased at heavy sacrifices.

The situation in Thrace is becoming clearer. A great battle is being fought over a wide semi circle front before Adrianople, upon which town the Bulgarians are gradually closing in. On the east they have occupied Vasilika and Tirnova and are continuing their advance southward.

On the west the Bulgarians have reached the Arda River, close to Adrianople which is being vigorously bombarded. Already the two outer forts have fallen. Some positions to the north of Adrianople are also said to have been taken after fighting of the severest character.

Death Penalty for General Diaz
Mexico City.—Gen. Diaz, Col. Ordaz and all the officers of the rebellious troops and marines will be haled before a court martial and will doubtless suffer the death penalty.

Orders have been issued for the convening of the court, which will be presided over by Gen. Beltran.

Gen. Diaz, although not now a member of the army, is amenable to such court under the law which provides for such trial of any civilian under like conditions.

The soldiers of the rebellious troops will be decimated—one in ten being executed, they being chosen by lot to pay the penalty for all.

The collapse of the Diaz movement one week after its inception with a minimum of fighting and bloodshed, has created the greatest surprise here. In an extraordinary circle where optimism has been the keynote since the beginning, the outcome is regarded as the highest possible vindication of the confidence always expressed in the loyalty of the army.

ASLEEP IN FACE OF DEATH

Motorboat Chase to Save Fisherman From Breakers

Belfast.—Found fast asleep in a small sailing boat, a lobster fisherman, named Breen, has just been rescued when within fifty yards of almost certain death.

It is to the prompt action of James Nelson, a ferryman, that Breen owes his rescue. Nelson saw the sailing boat drifting helplessly toward Strandford bar at the entrance to Strangford lough, County Down, where the tide ebbs at a speed of twenty miles an hour.

Seeing the heavy breakers big enough to swamp a large schooner, Nelson promptly went in pursuit in a motorboat, and reached the sailing boat when it was within fifty yards of the breakers. Breen was found fast asleep in his boat, and was safely towed to Portaferry.

Uniform Naturalization Law

London.—The question of the anomalies of the naturalization laws was raised in the House of Commons when Sir E. Grey declared that persons naturalized in Canada did not become British subjects in the strict sense of the term. They are only naturalized as within the limits of the Dominion. Replying to a further question, Sir Edward Grey said those inequalities had been recognized and a measure will be introduced during the present session which will seek to uniform the law for the whole Empire.

Kaid Belton Resigns

Ottawa.—Kaid Belton, famous for his war exploits in Morocco and for the past year attached to the permanent militia force in Canada, has resigned his position with a view to taking up a business appointment in the United States. Lieut. Belton was appointed by the minister of militia and defense last year to help in the organization of the cadet force in which he took a great interest.

Sample Market Authorized

Ottawa.—An order in council was passed by a council today, authorizing the establishment of a sample grain market at Winnipeg and Port William as provided by the Canada Grain Act passed last session. The establishment of these grain markets was recommended by the Grain Commission.

INDIANS HOLDING OWN

Native Population of Canada Shows Increase for Past Year

Ottawa.—The total Indian population of the Dominion on March 31, 1912, was 104,956, according to the annual report of the superintendent of Indian affairs, issued. In addition there are 4,600 Eskimos within the confines of Canada, making a native population of 109,556. This is practically the same as for the previous year, there being an increase of only a few hundreds.

The general health of the Indians for the year is reported as good, being confined to outbreaks of measles on several reserves in Quebec and the west. Grippe was also somewhat prevalent among the redmen, but the number of fatal cases was small. It is noted that tuberculosis continues to prevail and will continue to do so until there is a wider acceptance by the Indians of the information given them on the measures necessary for the prevention of the disease.

It is noted that the efforts of the department to have the Indians engage in agricultural pursuits is meeting with gratifying success. There has been a considerable increase in the amount of land brought under cultivation as compared with the previous year.

It will perhaps surprise many people to know that the earnings of the Indians of the Dominion aggregate over \$5,000,000. The pursuit of agriculture leads the list with a total of \$1,484,347 to its credit. Then the redmen receive \$1,616,049 in wages paid by white employers.

There was a total of 325 Indian schools in operation during the year, an increase of only one, as compared with the previous year. The Roman Catholics lead the list with 80 day boarding and 9 industrial schools, while the Church of England is a good second with 77 day, 13 boarding and 4 industrial schools. The total enrollment for the year was 11,303 pupils, 5,648 boys, and 5,655 girls, a slight increase as compared with 1911.

THE MARKET REPORT

Weekly Grain Letter Supplied by Thompson, Sons & Co., Grain Merchants, Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Oct. 16.—During the week under review the grain markets have had the experience of a genuine European war scare which, however, at date of writing, has quieted down again. Any war scare is a fickle and uncertain thing in its influence on the grain markets, but in the present instance conditions were such as to occasion an unusually good opportunity for its being effective in causing prices to advance. Owing to the large crops this year in the United States, Canada and Russia, it was evident that wheat and all other grain would be plentiful, and sentiment in the speculative markets was all ranged on the bear side, with the result that a great deal of wheat had been sold for future delivery at gradually lower prices. When, therefore, it was announced that the disturbed political situation in the Balkan peninsula had come to a crisis by Montenegro declaring war against Turkey, the short sellers in all the speculative markets in Europe and America quickly advanced prices in their efforts to buy in wheat to cover their contracts, and of course, other operators not on the short side considered it a good opportunity to buy for investment, and so everyone wanting to buy and no one wanting to sell, unless at higher prices, the advance started and continued. The first report on the war reports came on the 8th inst., although for a few days before that the markets had been stiffening in anticipation of something happening. The top of the late advance, however, did not come until the 14th inst., and it was brought about by the report that Turkey and Italy could not agree on terms of peace to end the war that had been going on between these countries during the past twelve months. Turkey and Italy had been bargaining about peace terms for some time and unless Turkey could get settled with Italy she was going to be terribly handicapped in her new war with the Balkan States. But even after Montenegro had declared war against Turkey the latter held back from making terms with Italy, and, of course it would have created an ominous state of affairs if Turkey were going to have Italy to cope with along with the Balkan States at the same time. Turkey was, no doubt forced to make terms with Italy, but this was not done until yesterday, and on Monday the situation seemed so serious that all European markets became very much excited. The stock exchanges came near having a panic, and all kinds of securities suffered a big decline in price while grain markets all made big advances amid much excitement. Wheat on the Liverpool market was 2c. to 3/4c. higher, and on the Paris market, 2 1/2c. to 4 1/2c. higher for the one day. Yesterday, when it was definitely known that Turkey and Italy had signed an agreement of peace, the war scare was all off for the time being, so far as the markets were concerned. Stocks and shares advanced and grain declined and this continued today. On the week there have been advances of 1 1/2c. to 2c. at the top point, followed by declines of 2 1/2c. to 3c., so that at close of markets today prices are around 1c. lower than a week ago. This refers to markets on this side of the Atlantic, the decline in European markets is not so much. Outside of the war influences nearly the whole grain situation as it stands at present naturally implies lower prices, and had it not been for the war developments prices would undoubtedly have gone lower than they were at the beginning of October. The weather in both Europe and America has been much improved in the last two weeks, and all kinds of farm work has been making good progress. In our own country and to the south of us, threshing and hauling of grain is at last in full swing in the midst of fine October weather. The result is a big movement of grain eastward on the railways, mostly of wheat, of course. The receipts of wheat

alone passing through Winnipeg now are 1200 to 1300 cars per day, and this will be kept up for some time if the railways are equal to the task. Should the war continue, even if it be confined to the Balkan peninsula, it will have a tendency to cause a larger demand from western Europe for American and Canadian breadstuffs in preference to depending on Russia. But the United States and Canada have a big lot of wheat to market this crop year, and a big lot of other kinds of grain besides, and we must not forget that the Argentine and Australia are coming on with what may turn out to be record crops, although of course, much depends on the weather they will experience in the next two or three months. The new crop in India is also beginning to make good progress. In the U.S. the winter wheat is practically all seeded and the early fields are showing green and the seeding has been done under generally favorable conditions. The same applies to Europe, for all over the continent and in the United Kingdom the weather and soil conditions have been seasonably favorable for about three weeks.

There has been large trading and a good deal of excitement in our Winnipeg market. The prospect of a large yield in western Canada had caused very free selling for forward delivery, especially in the October future and the spells of bad weather had made great delay in the movement. Shippers and exporters had vessels engaged to load at Fort William and Port Arthur and very little wheat in sight for them, so that our prices had been kept above Minneapolis and Duluth prices all along, and still there was a great shortage of actual wheat. Just when the weather over the west had become fairly settled so that threshing made steady progress and receipts had begun to increase in earnest, the war scare came along and shorts bolted to cover and prices shot upward. The excitement culminated on Monday, but with the subsidence of the war scare and the advent of big receipts, prices have dropped 3c. to 3 1/2c. in two days. If the weather continues favorable for large movement it will be difficult to keep our prices up to present level, war or no war. Of course if war scares are wanting, prices are practically bound to go lower, as an immense quantity of wheat will be marketed in the next two months and as it is impossible to pass it all on to the consumers as it comes along, somebody will have to put up money to carry it, and the cost of carrying it comes off the value of the wheat. Today's cash prices are 1 Nor., 90 1/2c; 2 Nor., 87 1/2c; 3 Nor., 85 1/2c; No. 4 Wheat, 83c; No. 5, 73c; No. 6, 63c; Feed, 58c. Tough wheat and wheat rejected for export or on account of having too much mixture of seed or other grain is worth 4 1/2c. to 5c. under the straight grades. Alberta Red Winter No. 1, 90 1/2c; A.R. No. 2, 87 1/2c; A.R. No. 3, 85 1/2c. Futures closed Oct., 90 1/2c; Nov., 89 1/2c; Dec., 87 1/2c; May, 81 1/2c.

Oats.—The good weather has permitted large increase in receipts of oats and prices have declined sharply. Today's cash prices are No. 2 C.W., 38 1/2c; 3 C.W., 37c; Ex. 1 Pd., 37 1/2c; 1 Pd., 37c; 2 Pd., 36 1/2c. Futures closed Oct., 38 1/2c; Nov., 35 1/2c; Dec., 33 1/2c. Barley.—Receipts of barley are liberal but a good demand has arisen for all grades and prices have now advanced. Today's prices are No. 3, 56 1/2c; No. 4, 61 1/2c; Rejected, 48c; Feed, 48c.

Flax.—Recognition that the flax crops of the United States and Canada have produced more seed than required for domestic markets, has given our flax prices a drop of 7c. to 13c. on the week and they close today at 1 N.W., 139c. Futures closed Oct., 139c; Nov., 138c; Dec., 132c.

Prices are basis delivery in store Fort William, Port Arthur and Duluth.

NAVAL AND MILITARY LEAGUE

Honorary Secretary E. T. Scammell, of Toronto, Receives Much Encouragement

Toronto.—E. T. Scammell, honorary secretary of the Naval and Military Emigration League, has returned from the west greatly encouraged by the reception given to his proposals by the various governments and public bodies before which they were laid. Mr. Scammell addressed meetings at Vancouver, Calgary and Winnipeg and conferred with many prominent people at other centres. Col. Steele, in command of the Winnipeg military district, has agreed to send out letters asking for information by which men may be encouraged to settle on the land, and as to the industrial opening offered. It is the intention that the local militia officers shall look after the soldier immigrants till they get settled.

Bruce Walker, Dominion immigration commissioner at Winnipeg, told Mr. Scammell that the proposals of the league furnished the most sane, sensible and practical scheme ever submitted to the department.

Dutch-American Alliance

Berlin.—It is being asserted in certain official quarters here that the Netherlands government has opened confidential informal negotiations with the United States with a view to a Dutch-American colonial alliance in the Far East. It is stated that the project, which originated with the Dutch war minister, is of a purely defensive character and aims at the mutual protection of the Dutch and American colonies in the Pacific.

The danger of a Japanese attack, which Queen Wilhelmina's government fears to be as real in the case of the Dutch East Indies as in the case of the Philippines, is said to be the basis of the proposal.

New Parks Commissioner

Edmonton.—The newly appointed commissioner of Dominion Parks, P. C. Barnard Hervey of Calgary, has arrived in Edmonton to assume his new duties.

London.—Regarding the report from Ottawa published in Montreal, Lord Roberts tells the Canadian Associated Press that he has made no arrangements to visit Canada.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON V.—FOURTH QUARTER
FOR NOV. 3, 1912

Text of the Lesson, Mark viii, 11-23.
Memory Verses, 14, 15—Golden Text
John viii, 12 (R.V.)—Commentary
Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Having again crossed the sea after He had fed the 4,000, the Pharisees and Sadducees came to Him, tempting Him and asking Him to show them a sign from heaven. He called them a wicked and adulterous generation and said that no sign would be given unto them, but the sign of the prophet Jonas (verses 11, 12; Matt. xvi, 1-4). This was his second reference to Jonah. On the former occasion He spoke of his experience in the belly of the fish and said that so He would be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth (Matt. xii, 12-40). The Pharisees believed in angels, spirits and the resurrection, but were self-righteous formalists, hypocrites, covetous and did their works to be seen of men.

The Sadducees did not believe in the resurrection (Mark xii, 18). His spirit was grieved because of them, so He left them and again went across the sea with His disciples, having only one loaf in the boat with them, for the disciples forgot to take bread. He charged them to take heed and beware of the leaven of the Pharisees and of the Sadducees and of Herod. They thought that He was referring to their forgetfulness in the matter of bread. What a suggestive lesson for us who are apt to think more of the health of the body than of the health of the soul, careful concerning what we eat and drink, but receiving the most poisonous things for our minds in the way of doctrine and from the daily papers and magazines. How they could think that the lack of bread would be at all perplexing to Him whom they had seen feed 5,000 and 4,000 with a few loaves and fishes seems indeed strange, and we do not wonder that He reminded them of these events and said: Having eyes see ye not? And, having ears, hear ye not? And do ye not remember? How is it that ye do not understand? (Verses 17-21; Matt. xvi, 8-12). When He said plainly, I spake not to you concerning bread, then they understood that He referred to the doctrine of the Pharisees and of the Sadducees.

In addition to what we said above concerning these two classes of people, it might be added that the Pharisees denied any necessity for Christ's first coming, and the Sadducees denied His second coming, saying there is no resurrection, neither angel nor spirit, nor future rewards and punishments (Acts xxiii, 8). The leaven of Herod suggests worldliness in every form, with a bit of religion, for Herod feared John the Baptist and observed him, and did many things but kept right on in his sin and would rather please sinners than do right. Let me again emphasize what I firmly believe—that there is no place in the Bible where heaven ever means anything good, and therefore to speak of anything good as the heaven working is altogether unscriptural. It is easily so seen in our lesson; in the passover story of Ex. xii, in the sacrifice of Lev. ii, 11; in the thanksgiving offering of Lev. vii, 12, 13; Amos 4, 5, where they were told that to offer leaven was just like them, and in 1 Cor. v, 6-8.

Those who think that our Lord meant something good when He said "The Kingdom of Heaven is like unto leaven which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal till the whole was leavened" (Matt. xiii, 33), should study carefully the four parables of which this is the last and note that our Lord was speaking not of the kingdom when it shall have come but of this present age of the mysteries of the kingdom (Matt. xiii, 11), while He and it are both rejected and the church is being gathered. Not one of the four parables gives any encouragement to look for a converted world in this age, and the story of the leaven teaches that the woman, the professing church, will thoroughly corrupt her food. Let any one consider the Sunday topics of the majority of preachers of the present day and then say whether the people are getting pure water from the fountain of life or something from the preacher's own mind and not from God.

The conclusion of our lesson, found only in Mark, is the record of His healing a blind man at Bethsaida. Some one has said that all miracles are acted parables and that all physical infirmities are suggestive, if not actually typical, of spiritual troubles. All blind people suggest the blindness that holds all who have never seen Jesus Christ as God, and as the great sacrifice for their sins, whom He calls blind, advising them to anoint their eyes with eye salve that they may see.

Some blind people received their sight by a word from Him. One had clay put upon his eyes and was sent to Siloam to wash. Some had clear vision instantly, but this man received his sight gradually. We must not covet an experience similar to another, but be quite content to have the Lord deal with us as He pleases. This man He took by the hand and led him out of the town. What a picture—the Creator of all things taking a blind man by the hand and walking with him along the street, the author of life and light, Himself the life and light, touching human blindness.

REAL STAGE FIGHT

Knives are Drawn in Earnest, and Police Have to Stop Conflict

Paris.—A stage conflict, intended to form the subject of a cinematograph film at an establishment in the Rue de Malte, took an unexpected turn.

Two rival bands of youths were engaged in a combat, when one youth used his fist with exaggerated vigor. His adversary retaliated, and in a moment the fight was proceeding in deadly earnest. Knives were drawn and the combat was only stopped by the arrival of the police. During the fight two supers were badly cut.

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W. PARK EVANS, — — — — — Publisher and Proprietor.

Gleichen, Alberta, October 31, 1912

Canada's Wheat Crop

Some of the Eastern newspapers which are protectionists, made light of the prediction that Canada would soon be raising half a billion bushels of wheat. The Montreal Gazette some weeks ago spent one column of editorial space to show that such a forecast of the western wheat was visionary.

The Monetary Times is more sanguine. In a recent issue it estimates that the wheat crops in Western Canada alone will exceed that figure by 1920. It figures it out as follows:

In 1914 we shall have two more transcontinental railways, which will open much new land for settlement. The improvement in farming implements will mean the tillage of greater acreage in less time. These factors should compensate somewhat for the probability that mixed farming in the west will be engaged in more than hitherto, with consequently less attention to wheat, and for the fact that constant wheat growing makes the soil poorer. Assuming, after allowing for these factors, that the ratio of increase in the next ten years, there will be in 1920 in the Western provinces of Canada a wheat acreage of 34,321,000 acres and a crop of 513,000,000 bushels. This allows a yield of fifteen bushels per acre. The average wheat yield per acre in the west during the past four years was 19.71 bushels. Accepting that figure as the yield of 1920, the 34,321,000 acres should yield 675,406,910 bushels.

Creamery Business Gaining

The appended article is supplied the CALL by August Wolf, of Edmonton, and we believe, it will be read with interest by our farmers, and we hope to the advantage of the Gleichen creamery:

Edmonton claims the distinction of having within its confines the largest creamery in the Dominion of Canada. The Edmonton City Dairy, of which W. W. Prevey is president, reports an output of approximately 1,140,000 pounds of butter for the 12 months ended October 30. The product was consumed in Edmonton.

The company receives milk and cream from central Alberta, as far north as Clyde, 50 miles; east to Lloydminster, 150 miles, and south to Red Deer, 100 miles. The price for churning cream at the shipper's station is 33 cents a pound in the winter months and 24 cents in the summer; sweet cream, 42 cents a pound for butter fat; milk, \$2.40 per hundred pounds at the point of origin.

"Several years ago," Mr. Prevey said, "we shipped butter to points in Ontario and Quebec, receiving from 14 to 16 cents a pound in carload lots, but Edmonton has grown so rapidly that we are now obliged to import dairy products even going as far as Minnesota.

"The lowest retail price of butter this year was 35 cents a pound and indications are that it will reach 50 cents a pound before Christmas. Practically all the butter in what is known as the Edmonton district has been bought up and is held in storage.

"The same is true of eggs, which are being imported by the carload from numerous points in the middle western states. Our farmers are not producing sufficient eggs and milk to supply half the demand. We could and should be exporters of these products instead of importers, but we will continue to be the latter until our farmers break away from the single crop idea.

"We could easily handle the products of 5,000 additional cows, and I believe I am well within the figures when I say there is room for 50,000 additional cows in the Edmonton district, which is growing rapidly.

"Land for dairy purposes is cheap and every variety of grass, including clover and alfalfa, thrive with little care. There is abundant water and cattle can be grazed the major part of the year. More than 1,000,000 cattle could have been fed on the wild hay that went to waste this year. There is plenty of rough feed in the district, but we have not enough men who are educated along practical lines to take advantage of this opportunity for wealth.

"The installation of silos, quickly solves the winter feeding problem. These would provide green feed throughout the few months when cattle cannot find their own fodder. There is also enormous waste by burning of wheat straw every year in central and other parts of Alberta. Oat and barley straw also could be used, but it is not, except in the mixed farming districts. I have noticed that wherever diversified agriculture prevails the necessity for straw-burning disappears. It is used as fodder and litter.

"It has been pointed out frequently that the keeping of milk cows and other live stock provides an important additional source of revenue to supplement the returns from grain crops.

It gives winter employment of permanent instead of casual labor on the farm and also increases the fertility of the soil through the necessary introduction of scientific rotation and thus returns to the land the manurial constituents by the use of straw as fodder and litter. Hundreds of thousands of tons of straw is wasted every year because of the lack of facilities to utilize this resource.

"We have in central Alberta a district that has no superior for dairy products, yet our farmers are neglecting what I look upon as the most important branch of agriculture by their failure to keep cows. Such opportunities would not be overlooked in any part of eastern Canada or the central and eastern states, where prices are nowhere near as high as they are here. There is absolutely no danger of over-production in this district, as the north country where thousands of homesteads have been entered in the last few years will absorb any possible surplus for years to come.

"The hinterland and north country, of which Edmonton is the gateway, contains thousands of square miles of land and practically every quarter section of it is adapted to some form of agriculture. It will be years before sufficient cows are taken into that country, and meanwhile there will be an increasing demand for the output of thousands of cows. We have everything except enough of cattle and men who understand the dairy business. We need both.

McKie & Henderson



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IF YOU COULD
take your foot of dirt and put it where you wanted to, its value would be largely increased—that's where the location comes in. Next best thing is to see us and buy a desirable site, or a house on that site, or trade, or rent. We're open for any good real estate proposition.

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is reliability in having horse shoeing done as in all else—no make-believes or bluffs; but good, honest work. We are too great friends of the horse to turn out anything else than honest work—too good friends of yours to charge you more than is right.

J. H. RILEY

Gleichen, - Alberta.

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ONE DOLLAR DOWN AND ONE DOLLAR PER WEEK

For five years pays for an improved fruit tract in B. C. At the end of the five years it should bring you in \$500 to \$1,500 per year.

Actual Government Reports for the Kootenay Lake District show greater results from ONE ACRE

There is hardly a man, woman or child in the United States or Canada who cannot afford **One Dollar Per Week** to establish a home in an ideal country like the famous Kootenay Lake District. In five years a clear title to one acre of improved bearing orchard is delivered to you or your heirs.

I have set aside five hundred acres of choice fruit land, and as soon as I have sold that out your opportunity is lost. I want every man, woman or child who reads this ad to send in their dollar at once and secure an acre tract on the above terms. Write for full particulars of the best offer ever made to those who wish a home in an ideal climate, where you will have honest and congenial neighbors.

I sell five, ten and twenty acre tracts on very easy monthly payments. Also give a big discount for cash. Join one of my monthly excursions and see the country for yourself. I have sold to several hundred people since January 1st. I live there myself. Have my own fruit ranch on the shores of the beautiful Kootenay Lake. I want you for my neighbor in B. C., and I am sure you will want to be when you see the country. My new way to grow apples will interest you. Also the famous Kootenay Magazine tells all about the fruit and other industries of Southern B. C. Subscription price \$2.50 per year, or sent free for a year on receipt of twenty names of friends or relatives who might be interested in B. C. fruit lands. My booklet, "Home-seeking," tells you how I spent five years in the West looking for what we all want—an ideal location for a home. It's free.

Write today, giving name of reliable reference, your nationality, and amount you wish to buy.

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PREDICTS RUIN OF WOOL TRADE

A Boston Authority Compares the Wool Tariff of Canada With That of United States.

In view of efforts to promote the raising of sheep in Alberta the following extract written by a well-known American authority on economic trade questions, Mr. T. O. Marvin of Boston, is significant as showing the very close relationship or interdependence of the manufacturers of woolen goods and the production of wool and sheep raising. He quotes figures to show that the number of sheep in Canada fell from 3,155,000 in 1871 to 2,106,000 in 1910, while the number in the United States increased from 27,786,000 in 1871 to 41,909,000 in 1910. He then goes on to say:

"The decline of sheep raising and the decline of wool manufacturing in Canada have naturally and inevitably gone on hand in hand. The 2,545 woolen looms of 1899 have fallen to a nominal 2,024 in 1907; the number of spindles have shrunk from 194,086 to 188,254. Of this machinery in existence only a part was in actual operation. Many mills were entirely closed. Canadian mills manufactured a smaller quantity of Canadian wool in 1908 than they had consumed in 1871. The total consumption of foreign and domestic wool in Canadian wool manufacture in 1903 was only 13,000,000 pounds. In the United States the amount of domestic and foreign wool consumed in 1903 was 574,000,000 pounds. That is, the United States, with twelve times the population of Canada, consumed forty-four times as much wool in its native manufacture."

"The total value of the product of all the wool mills in Canada is not far from \$12,000,000 a year. Imports of foreign goods of a foreign price of \$21,000,000, nearly about two-thirds of the clothing of the Canadian people. Fifty years ago, says the Canadian Textile Journal, the very reverse was the case as regards both the wool grower and the manufacturer, and the reverse is also the case in the United States today, where over three-fifths of the raw wool manufactured in the country is grown on the backs of American sheep, and where out of \$109,000,000 worth of woolen goods annually consumed, according to the census of 1903, \$38,000,000 were made in the country. The protection given to woolen cloths and dress goods in the United States, above the duty compensating manufacturers for the duty on raw wool, is 60 and 55 per cent. ad valorem. This is the rate of the Aldrich-Payne tariff law. It was the rate of the Dingley law preceding. The protection given to cloths and dress goods in Canada is nominally 35 per cent.; that is, this is the general tariff rate. But the Imperial preference to similar British goods has reduced this rate in practice to 30 per cent. This is the protection which Canadian mills receive against the mills of Yorkshire. It has proved to be totally inadequate. The Canadian wool manufacture is breaking down, although, to quote again the Canadian Textile Journal, the average Canadian mill is as well equipped as the average Yorkshire mill, except for its adaptability for the production of shoddy goods. A 20 per cent. protection does not bridge the difference in the cost of production between Canada and the United Kingdom—and because it does not do so it is almost equivalent in its consequences to downright free trade."

DEMAND FOR POULTRY

Great Possibilities in the West for the Expansion of This Industry

When we consider the great waste of grain on our Manitoba farms, say Mr. M. C. Hemer of the Manitoba Agricultural College, the opportunity the farmer has to convert the grain into poultry and eggs, and the unlimited market demand for these poultry products, it is very clear, then we begin to realize the immense possibilities of the poultry industry for developing into a distinct and profitable branch of western farming. In some of the countries where the industry has reached its highest state of development the difficulties were at first far greater, and more extreme than those presented by the conditions in the Province of Manitoba.

We need only refer to the market here where the demand for poultry and eggs is unlimited compared to some of the markets of other countries which had to be developed first. Our markets are at the present time supplied with poultry and eggs, a large percentage of which are produced on the side of the province. Were this production turned over to the Manitoba farmers we can readily see what it would have on the industry and importance as a distinct branch of western agriculture.

Eastern Methods on the Prairies

The western farmer with all his interests devoted to grain raising very often is able to boast bigger crop returns to his old neighbors in the east who have continued to follow the rule of farming that gives live stock raising, fruit-growing, dairying and crop-growing each a place, but occasionally disaster visits his part of the prairie, and he is forced to look east for relief. Last spring, when many western farmers found themselves with thousands of bushels of frozen wheat on their hands, the folly of "carrying all their eggs in one basket" must have struck them forcibly, if not painfully. The damaged grain could only be used in one way for a profit. Mr. Simon Dymert of Allendale, who owns farms both east and west, was one of a number to appreciate the situation. He had the manager of his eastern farm buy up several hundred hogs from the Barrie district and ship them to the prairie to convert the frozen wheat into high-priced pork. Why did he not ship the wheat east? The reason is plain. There are so few mixed farmers in the west that the Winnipeg market maintains the highest price for hogs in the Dominion.—The Globe.

SHOW PATRIOTISM

The Montreal Herald Urges Canadians to Favor Canadian Goods.

The Montreal Herald in a display article on its front page says: "A Montrealer who has recently decided to erect a large building was complaining the other day that his architect had just been telling him that for a large amount of the material to be used in the building he would have to go outside of Canada."

Whatever of truth there is in this statement, it is plain that two things should be done: Canadians should seek to supply this home demand by investing capital in industrial enterprises created for the purpose of manufacturing to meet it, and there should be a persistent campaign to induce Canadians to buy Canadian-made articles. The Manufacturers' Association has already done a great deal in this connection, but much more has yet to be done. Architects and builders should be requested by owners to specify and supply Canadian-made materials as far as possible. Home buyers should demand Canadian goods whenever in quality and price they are not too far removed from the imported article; retail merchants should show their patriotism by promoting in every reasonable way the sale of Canadian instead of foreign goods; and all buyers should keep fixed in mind the proposition that it is sound business to encourage home industries so long as they are doing their duty by producing wares of good quality at reasonable prices.

DAIRYING IN MANITOBA

A New Area East of Winnipeg Likely to Be Developed.

The Free Press, Winnipeg, says: The Manitoba Immigration Department is now turning its energies in the direction of the land in the neighborhood of St. Anne, 40 miles east of Winnipeg, through which the G.T.P. runs. This land is owned by the provincial government and offers special opportunities to dairy farmers and can be bought at prices ranging from \$10 to \$30 an acre. It has been overlooked by settlers and yet as a means to start and carry on extensive dairies, Joseph Burke, provincial immigration agent, points out that there is no better land in the country. Good water is close and plentiful and can be had at a depth of eight feet, and building timber can be found in abundance. The land is high, rolling, with immense quantities of grass.

CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION

Weyburn Correspondent would Inform the West on the Trade Question.

Considerable interest has been aroused in Eastern Canada by the Weyburn correspondent of The Toronto News in which he advocates strongly a vigorous campaign of education in the west which would explain the policy of reasonable and moderate protection under which manufacturing has made such enormous progress in the older parts of Canada in the last fifteen years. This Weyburn writer cites as the chief reason the West is out of touch with the East on the trade question as the inability of the western citizen to see the fruits of the policy of moderate protection. He refers to the fact that there is no medium in the West to explain how the development of diversified industries in Canada means prosperity not only for the manufacturers but for all classes of the community.

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FACTORY AREA MOVES WESTWARD

Remarkable Expansion at Fort William
Shows the Direction Industrial
Life is Taking

The following is a list of the new
industries to be established in Fort
William this year:

The Canada Car and Foundry Co.
will build a million dollar plant for the
manufacture of coaches and freight
cars in Fort William, guaranteeing to
give employment to 1,000 men on an
average for the first five years, with
a capacity of producing 7,000 cars per
year.

A. M. Nanton and associates will
erect a plant for the manufacture of
starch and glucose costing nearly half
a million dollars, and giving employ-
ment to 200 people.

The National Tube Co. have already
begun operations for the construction
of a plant to cost \$400,000, and em-
ploying 150 men.

A. McKellar & Co. are under con-
tract with the city to erect a plant for
the manufacture of bedding, to cost
\$150,000 and employ 60 men.

The Great West Wire Fence Co. are
under contract with the city of Fort
William to erect a plant for the manu-
facture of wire to cost not less than
\$100,000 and employ 50 men.

The total number of men to be em-
ployed by the industries locating in
Fort William this year total an amount
of 1,460, which means an increase in
the population equal to nearly 10,000
people.

This, with natural increase, together
with the increase of population from
the enormous amount of transship-
ping connected with Canada's national
commerce and trade will conserva-
tively mean a doubling of the present
population within two years.

This is an illustration of the move-
ment of factories westward. In the
next generation Western Canada will
have followed the example of the
Western States where industrial life
has developed with remarkable strides
amid conditions similar to those which
obtain in the Western Canadian prov-
inces.

PROFIT IN DAIRYING

A Saskatchewan Farmer Who Makes
Money Out of Cows.

Mr. B. H. Thompson who farms
twelve hundred acres at Boharm,
Sask., has given a practical illustra-
tion in dairying, which for three years
has been an important department on
his farm. He has specialized in the
Holstein breed, and has had the dis-
tinction of winning the Grand Chal-
lenge Prize for Saskatchewan with one
of his animals this year. This achieve-
ment will help him to get a ready sale
for his fancy stock which alone prom-
ises to bring in over \$2,000 this year.
The actual supplying of milk and
cream for the market returns Mr.
Thompson another \$2,000. In fact,
this year Mr. Thompson has a herd
of eleven dairy cows which will earn
for him through their yields of milk
and cream \$200 per head. This means
that he will receive an income of \$4,
200, which will simply be an extra,
because Mr. Thompson is essentially
a grower of grain. His twelve hun-
dred acres is divided as follows: 800
acres producing grain and hay; 200
acres for dairy pasture, and 200 acres
in fallow. This teaches that even in
the best wheat districts dairying can
be made to pay very profitably.

A VICTORY FOR MIXED FARMING

Alberta farmers who have not made
the popular western mistake of pur-
suing grain raising, to the exclusion
of other valuable farm enterprises, are
rejoicing this year. Live stock in the
Sunny Province came through last
winter in excellent shape, and the ani-
mals went on the new pastures in the
pink of condition. The average loss
in bringing the sheep through the
winter in Alberta is usually about 5
percent. Last winter it was only about 1
per cent, and the difference means
quite a saving in dollars and cents,
taking the combined flocks of the Pro-
vince at about 65,000. Those farmers
who had frozen wheat, for which the
market only offered 40c, bought up
hogs to turn the low-priced feed into
high-priced pork. They are learning
that live stock is the greatest asset
of a prairie farm.

Intensive Cultivation.

The scarcity of cheap labor, which
has long been a problem in every line
of business in British Columbia, is
bringing about a remarkable change
in the agricultural sections of the
province, but particularly in the lower
Fraser Valley. The large farms are
giving place to the small, and there is
arising a tendency to look upon in-
tensive cultivation as the only profit-
able method.

That Car

He owned a handsome touring car,
To ride in it was heaven.
He ran across a piece of glass—
Bill—\$14.97

He took his friends out for a ride,
'Twas good to be alive.
The carburettor sprang a leak,
Bill—\$40.95.

He started on a little tour,
The finest sort of fun.
He stopped to quick and stripped
his gears,
Bill—\$90.51

He took his wife down town to shop
To save car fare was great.
He jammed into a hitching post,
Bill—\$278.

He spent all of the coin he had
And then in anguish cried;
I'll put a mortgage on the house
And take just one more ride.

Money Flies

Mr. Brown is the proprietor of a
boarding house in this province.
Around his table at a recent dinner
sat his wife, Mrs. Andrews, the
town milliner; Mr. Black, the bal-
ler; Mr. Jordon, the carpenter; and
Hadley, a flour and feed merchant
and a dealer in lumber. Mr. Brown
took a ten dollar bill out of his
pocket and handed it to his wife re-
marking that was ten towards the
twenty he had promised her. She
handed the bill to Mrs. Andrews
saying "That pays for my new bon-
net." Mrs. Andrews, in turn,
passed it to Mr. Jordon, saying that
would pay for the carpentering work
he had done for her. Mr. Jordon
passed it to Mr. Hadley, requesting
his receipted bill for flour, feed and
lumber. Mr. Hadley gave the bill
back to Mr. Brown saying, "That
pays ten dollars on my board." Mr.
Brown again passed the bill to
his wife saying that he now was
square with her. She paid Mr.
Brown to settle for bread and pastry.
He handed it to Mr. Hadley, asking
for that much credit on his flour
bill. Mr. Hadley then returned it to
Mr. Brown with the remark that
he had settled for his month's
board; whereupon Mr. Brown put
the greenback in his vest pocket ob-
serving that he had not supposed a
greenback would go so far. He
added he was going over to the
local newspaper office to settle up
his subscription and advertising as
he believed that was the cause of
all getting together, and said he
would bet another \$10 that it would
be one year before that "ten" left
town once it got to the print shop,
and there was gone to take the bet.

Winnipeg New Wheat Grading

Confusion Has Arisen Over the
Using the Word "Rejected"
for Smutty Wheat

A Winnipeg despatch states that
the grain inspection department has
issued the following notice:

"Owing to the confusion which
has arisen over using the word 're-
jected' for smutty and seedy wheat,
the word 'rejected' will be dropped
on smutty wheat and will be used
only on wheat that is seedy or mix-
ed with other grain: These grades
will appear as follows:

"Smutty, 1 northern, this will
apply to all grades of smutty wheat.

"Rejected, 1 northern—This will
apply to all grades of wheat mixed
with seeds or other grains.

"Smutty rejected, 1 northern—
This will apply to all grades of the
smutty wheat that is mixed with
seeds or other grains.

"No grade—Tough, smutty 1
northern.

"No grade—Tough, smutty re-
jected, 1 northern.

Here and There.

The next session of the Dry-Farm-
ing Congress will be held in Okla-
homa in 1913.

Lieut. Becker, of the New York
Police, charged with conspiracy to
kill the gambler Rosenthal has been
found guilty of murder in the first
degree.

The annual meeting of the Asso-
ciated Boards of Trade of the prov-
ince of Alberta, will be held in Me-
Leod on December 3rd.

Jack Johnson is to retire from
the saloon business in Chicago on
November 1st.

Chicago was recently fog bound
for several days, the density of the
fog causing many accidents.

Fire in the Morrison Hotel, Chi-
cago, recently caused 500 guests to
seek refuge in the streets, garbed in
their night clothes.

An explosion of powder at Halle-
bury, recently killed five persons
and fatally injured one.

Be Happy.

(Walt Mason)

When the toothache rumbles over
your gums, be happy, and dance
and sing; when your mother-in-law
on a visit comes, be happy, dance
and sing; when the razor gashes
your shapely chin, when the coal is
low in the yawning bin, oh, fit the
face with a charming grin—be hap-
py and dance and sing! (When the
latchet sends you a pound of bone
be happy and dance and sing; if the
roll of butter can walk alone, be
happy and dance and sing; if the
man next door fairly rasps your ear
with his phonograph, with its gears
that squeak, if the roosters' crow
when you want to sleep, be happy,
and dance and sing; if the neigh-
bor's howl wows high wassail keep,
be happy and dance and sing; if
the bores come into your humble
est and fill your ears with the tire-
some rot, if you find a brick in the
pumpkin pie, if the horse is lame
and the cow goes dry, be happy and
dance and sing.

Manitocord for Growing Hair
Machela Nature's Scalp Tonic, will
do it in 15 cases out of 100. It is the
only remedy ever discovered that is
similar to the natural hair foods of
birds of the scalp. Removes dan-
druft, prevents falling of the hair and
all other diseases of the scalp. Each
packet contains a packet of Enchela
Dry Shampoo Powder. Price for com-
plete home treatment, £1.00. Sold and
guaranteed by Gleichen Pharmacy, 3

REVELSTOKE SAWMILL COMPANY, Ltd.

Dealers in

Lumber Mouldings Plaster Cement
Shingles Windows Doors
Lath Lime

Yards at Gleichen, Namaka
and Standard

COME and SEE US

F. L. PARKER, - Manager

W. W. WHITFIELD Builder and Contractor

GLEICHEN ALTA.

Good Work Done at Right
Prices

Estimates Given on All Class of Buildings

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED to introduce the popular, improved residen- tial subdivision of

Boulevard Heights, Moosejaw

This property is endorsed by the City Council and Board of
Trade—building contracts have already been let by many
local purchasers.

The property is high and dry, beautifully situated, well im-
proved, sold at reasonable prices and terms under a non-forfeit
of payment contract.

This is an exceptional opportunity for reliable and active sales-
men to get in line with one of the strongest and most depend-
able companies in Western Canada.

Applications must be accompanied by three local references.

Address communications to

The Sales Manager, Canadian City & Town Properties, Ltd.
281 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 8

FREE

If YOU
can solve
this
Problem

FREE

As an advertisement we will give these awards absolutely and unconditionally Free to the
persons sending in the nearest correct solution of the "TWENTY-ONE PROBLEM." There is
positively no lot or chance connected with the solution of this problem. It is a
contest of skill. The nearest correct solution of the problem will be awarded the Piano,
and the other awards will be distributed in the order of merit. Everybody who sends in a
correct solution will be awarded a prize.

First Award

A Beautiful Doherty Upright
Piano
Value \$425

Second Award

A \$375 Upright Piano for
\$125

Third Award

A \$375 Upright Piano for
\$150

| | | |
|---|---|----|
| 4 | | |
| | 7 | |
| | | 10 |

Fourth Award

A Beautiful Violin, com-
plete with case

Fifth Award

A Handsome Guitar, com-
plete with case

And 88 additional awards
to the next 88 nearest
correct solutions

DIRECTIONS: Take the numbers from 3 to 11 inclusive, and place them in the squares so
that when added together, vertically, horizontally and diagonally, the total will be TWEN-
TY ONE. No number can be used twice. Use this or a separate piece of paper or material.
The gentlemen who have consented to act as Judges are a guarantee that the awards will
be distributed to those who are entitled to them.

In case of a tie, the Judges being unable to decide between any two solutions, each will
receive equal awards.

Don't Delay, Send in your answer quick, you may get this
Beautiful Piano

All Answers Must Be in Our Store On or Before Thursday, November 14th, 1912

MAIL OR BRING YOUR SOLUTION TO DEPARTMENT 20

W. Doherty Piano & Organ Company, Ltd.
Calgary Branch; Lougheed Building, 606 First St. West, Calgary

IN THE BALANCE

By L. G. MOBERLY

Author of
"Dan and Another," "A Tangled Web,"
"Sin of Alton Dear-
ing," etc., etc.
WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto.

(Continued.)

To follow Clara's advice, and try not to think, was a task beyond his powers, and the entrance of the house surgeon, bringing with him a police officer, was a relief. He told himself that it would ease his conscience if he could tell the truth, even if it were not the whole truth, and he rallied all his powers to tell the official what had happened on the previous day, without telling him too much or rousing his suspicions. But no glimmering of suspicion seemed to cross the man's mind. Indeed, why should it have done so? Here was a surgeon of respectable antecedents, known to the world in general, and with an untarnished reputation, telling a story which sounded perfectly plausible. Dynecourt owned frankly that he had been a fool to trust himself alone with a man who, if not mad at the moment, had certainly been made a few hours earlier; but neither the officer nor the house surgeon dreamed of regarding his action as worse than folly. He described, in more or less detail, Soames' visit to him in his lodgings, his wild and incoherent speech, which had finally lapsed into the ravings of a lunatic. With equal accuracy he told the two men how he had taken the lawyer to a temporary home and put him under the care of a medical man, going himself to visit him on the next day. The two men were graphic "u-dity" what an improvement he had found in Soames, and how the unfortunate man had, whilst sane, made a complete confession of his crime, and begged to be taken at once to a police station to give himself up. Of the drive Dynecourt gave an abridged account, omitting entirely his own directions to Soames, and mentioning only the words which had preceded that rain of blows that stunned him. As he finished his story, he looked from one intent face to the other, wondering curiously whether he had betrayed himself, whether he had given either man the slightest reason to suspect that all was not as it should be. But the police officer merely closed his notebook with a snap, and thanked Dynecourt for his information, whilst Harding, the young house surgeon, said sympathetically—

"I'm awfully sorry you've had all this upset, sir. Luckily that lunatic didn't hammer you as hard as he might have done, and you'll soon be all right. Now you've got this story off your chest you'll be able to rest and not worry yourself any more."

Oh, don't you worry yourself, sir, the official said good-naturedly. We'll soon lay our hands on the ruffian that knocked you about, and he'll get his deserts right enough. He won't escape us.

Dynecourt tried to smile responsively, but he had never in his life felt less like smiling. Good heavens! would the police really lay hands on Soames? Would he really not escape them? Why in that case his own last statement might be worse than the first. For, who could tell what a semi-madman like Soames might or might not blab out in a court of justice? The whole truth about his escape might easily become known and the whole truth, too, about that old bargain over the Hernesley money, and—Dorothy would know, the whole world would know that for his own purposes, he, Oliver Dynecourt, surgeon, had let a murderer get away.

Don't you fret, sir, young Harding said, interrupting his chain of thought. That lunatic isn't likely to have gone

Pimples So Bad He Was Ashamed

Tried Everything but Did It No Good.
One Box of Cuticura Ointment Took Pimples Away.

"About seven years ago pimples broke out all over my face and neck. When they would first come out they would be big and red, then after a while they would turn white, and matter would come out. Sometimes they would itch so I could hardly sleep. I was ashamed to go down street, my face looked so bad. I went to several doctors and got medicine, which did me no good, and bought ointment, salves and patent medicines, but none of them would cure my face and neck. A friend advised me to use Cuticura Ointment. I got one box, and it took the pimples away before I had it all used up. I can say it is a wonderful remedy. Any sufferer who has pimples should use Cuticura Ointment if they want a sure cure. I never had any soap equal to Cuticura Soap." (Signed) Arlmer Mathers, Parkhill, Ont., Dec. 24, 1910.

Sores All Over Baby's Body

"When my baby boy was six months old his body was completely covered with large sores that seemed to itch and burn, and cause terrible suffering. The eruption began in pimples which would open and run, making large sores. His hair came out and finger nails fell off, and the sores were over the entire body, causing little or no sleep for baby or myself. Great scabs would come out when I removed his shirt. We tried a great many remedies but nothing would help him, till a friend induced me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment but a short time before I could see that he was improving, and in six weeks' time he was entirely cured. He had suffered about six weeks before we tried the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, although we had tried several other things and doctor too. I think the Cuticura Remedies will do all that is claimed for them, and a great deal more." (Signed) Mrs. Noble Tubman, Dodson, Mont., Jan. 25, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Send for Foster Bros. & Co., 26 Columbia Ave., Boston, U. S. A., for a liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. booklet.

W. N. U. 922

COMMERCIAL CENTER. C.P.R. TRANSCONA

A Great Industrial City in the Making.

Directly across the street the C.P.R. are spending millions in establishing immense Railway Yards, Terminal Elevators, Round Houses, Car Shops, etc., etc. Besides this many other immense manufacturing industries have secured locations, and assure employment for thousands of workmen.

Choice locations from \$175 per lot up. Terms \$25 cash, balance \$10 per month. Clear Title. No Taxes for 1912.

Write for Booklet. Agents Wanted at all Points

To Exchange—Automobiles, Houses and Clear Title—Lots for Farm lands. What have you to offer?

SCOTT, HILL & CO.,

22 Canada Life Building, Winnipeg, Man.

far, and we'll make you as right as ninny to give evidence at his trial. To give evidence at his trial! Dynecourt turned his head away, and buried it in the pillows with a little groan.

CHAPTER XXV Miles' Freedom

It is all very well to say a consciousness of innocence upholds one through everything. But the consciousness of innocence is wonderfully unsupporting when you are accused of murder, and all the circumstantial evidence is against you.

Miles Hernesley, standing at his own library window looking out at his own garden glowing in the sunlight, spoke slowly and emphatically, turning from his contemplation of the garden to look with a smile into his wife's face. She was close to his side, and though she smiled back at him he noticed, being an observant man, that there were shadows under her eyes and lines about her mouth.

Is it for me that you look tired and anxious? he said putting a hand on her shoulder, and allowing some of his great tenderness for her to shine in his eyes.

Oh, Miles! she answered, drawing in her breath sharply, it has been such a dreadful time of suspense.

You cared enough to feel it like that? A little note of glad surprise was in his voice.

It was—horrible, she said with a shiver.

But you never thought I was guilty?

She looked up into his face and laughed. You—guilty. I never thought about it at all. I always knew.

Dorothy, he caught her hand and grasped it tightly, it is worth all that has happened to hear you say that. At first I felt like a madman. It was hard that our one-year-old little, little time should be broken into by such a tragedy. Then—I quieted down into a sort of philosophy.

A sort of philosophy? What sort?

Dorothy's hand still lay in her husband's, she no longer shrank from his touch.

What sort? she repeated, when he did not answer.

I don't know that I can quite explain, even to you, he said shyly. I'm such a fool about saying anything about the things I feel. I'm a reserved chap, you know.

You are one of the most reserved people I ever met, she answered, but tell me about the philosophy, Miles.

Oh, well, it sounds rather priggish and absurd, put into words. But you know, Dorothy, I feel pretty sure that things all work out for the best, even when they go in such a queer cross-grained way as they have done lately with me. I believe, his eyes turned again towards the summer landscape.

I believe that what seems to us a muddled-up tangle of threads without beginnings or endings, is really a pattern all mapped out for a definite purpose. Even though we are in ignorance, God knows the meaning of it, and how the pattern is to work out in the long run.

I believe that too, his wife answered simply, only it was much harder to bear something that affected you and your honour than to bear some trouble of my own.

What have I brought you a lot of trouble, dear, Miles said wistfully, his glance lingering on her beautiful tired face, and the crown of her bright hair; when I asked you to be my wife I thought I was doing the best thing I could for you. I have doubted lately whether, after all, I was so wise as I fancied myself.

Dorothy's arm slipped through his. Don't have any doubts, she said, you did what not only seemed best at the time, but what has turned out for the best. Think of all the happiness you have given me; of all that you have done for me; of all that you have done for my people. Why! Miles, I seem to have taken everything from you, and given you nothing in return.

Given nothing? As though he could not resist the impulse, he put his arm about her shoulders, and drew her closer to him, you gave me all the care and all the brightness which has made our months together like heaven to me. Dorothy, don't you know, can't you understand, what it means to me to have you with me in this time of waiting for the inevitable?

I have done so little, she murmured, not drawing herself away from the touch of his arm, it seems to me, I have done nothing but accept all your goodness.

You have been here yourself, always with me always helping me, always making a brightness when things looked dark, he answered. Dorothy, if the positions were reversed, if it were you, not I who had to face this gloom would it not have brightened the darkness for you, if the man you cared for had shared your last days with you?

Yes, she whispered, but—

But you are thinking that you and he care equally for each other, whilst with us, I do all the caring? he asked, trying to speak lightly.

Not all, Miles, not all, she said, her hand suddenly touching his with an eager gesture, indeed, indeed it is not that. You are so much more—

More to you than I used to be? He spoke half in tenderness, half in jesting, his hand softly touching her hair. I haven't worried you too much with sentimental affection, have I, dear?

Worried me? Miles—, she drew herself from within his encircling arm, and faced him with a flush on her face, I wish, ah, how I wish I could give you all you would like.

(To be Continued.)

Famous Statesmen who have Done Time

Because he has been a successful train robber, Mr. A. L. Jennings, of Oklahoma, U.S.A., has been chosen by his fellow-citizens to stand for the important post of Public Prosecutor. He was serving a ten years' sentence when Mr. Roosevelt pardoned him. I have stolen \$50,000 from one train, declares the ex-bandit, in his election address, and I have ridden away with it tied behind my saddle in a seamless sack. Now my ambition is to prove that I can be as good an official as I was a train robber.

If Mr. Jennings is elected, as seems probable, for his graphic stories of brigandage are arousing extraordinary enthusiasm amongst the electors, he will not be the first ex-criminal to be chosen to hold high office in America.

There was once a certain John Morrisey, a noted prizefighter and gambler, who came straight from jail and put up for election as Mayor of New York. At first the better class of citizens treated his candidature as a huge joke, but they soon found that it was no joking matter.

All the thugs and thieves in the city were his friends, and they rallied round him. So, too, did the keepers of gambling dens and other even more questionable resorts. The police, strange as it sounds to our ears, also sided with him, for they knew that once he was elected they would be given a free hand in their favorite occupation of levying blackmail. And so it came to pass that in the end he was elected and an era of corruption set in that has probably never been equaled in any city in the world.

Then there is Sir Jameson, Bart. C.B., better known, perhaps, as "Dr. Jim," who, as all the world knows, led the famous raid into the Transvaal in 1895, after the failure of which he was tried in London and sentenced to ten months imprisonment. Less than ten years afterwards, in 1904, that is to say, he was chosen Premier of Cape Colony.

His was, of course, a political offence. So was that which caused Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, some time Premier of Victoria, to be branded as a felon. He was implicated in the Irish rebellion of 1848, a fact which was afterwards to gain him the enthusiastic support and the votes of all his compatriots in Australia when he elected to go in for politics.

Another Australian Premier who did time was Sir Charles Dibbs. He served a sentence in Darlinghurst Jail, Sydney, for contempt of Court. Afterwards, when a turn of fortune's wheel made him Prime Minister of New South Wales, he had to appoint a new Governor of Darlinghurst. He selected for the post the warden who had charge of him as a prisoner.

Edward Gibbon Wakefield, another famous Australian statesman, was actually at one time a convict, his offence being the abduction of an heiress, a fairly common crime in England seventy or eighty years ago, but one which the law always regarded seriously and punished severely. The Australians of his day, however, were many of them ex-convicts or the descendants of such, and these did not regard his offence as reflecting on his honour in any way, while the romantic circumstances surrounding it gained him many sympathisers among the ordinary colonists. On his release these rallied round him, and before long he became the most powerful political personage in the sub-continent.

Yet another old convict who rose through politics to high honor in Australia, after having served out there the sentence of imprisonment passed on him, was Dr. O'Doherty. He was convicted and transported for treason, and on his release he became a popular hero. He sat in both Houses in the Queensland Parliament, and afterwards filled several high official posts in that colony.

Obvious

What is your favorite flower, Duke, asked the heiress. But I ought to know that without asking.

Well, what should it be? The marigold.

Scorcher (to country artist engaged in painting a landscape)—Rather rum copy, ain't it? I expected to find some artists here. I started to come yesterday, but I broke my chain.

The Artist (not in a very pleasant mood)—Oh, indeed, and have you bitten anyone yet?

Reminded Him

Peck—You will never get the dog to mind you, my dear.

Mrs. Peck—I will with patience. You were just as troublesome yourself at first.

De Rich—The thing my uncle left me in his will is the reason I'm wealthy now.

Friend Jones—What did he leave you?

De Rich—An alarm clock.

In Lisbon the straw coat has become very fashionable. It is a rather cumbersome garment, but the Portuguese find that it serves excellently the purpose of a mackintosh. It is made entirely of straw, and the wet runs down the individual straws, and so drops to the ground.

Including the High Court of Justice the Court of Appeal, and the Court of Criminal Appeal, the total cost of the Law Courts for the year ending March 1912, was nearly \$3,500,000, while the receipts were some \$1,000,000 short of this sum.

Advice Not Taken

Don't eat that stuff, the doctor said, Or you will soon be with the dead. But when the doctor had his say, The patient ate it anyway.

And he's living yet. Don't buy that run-down business, friend.

Or your career will shortly end, Thus spoke the man who'd have his say.

The buyer went his headstrong way— And now he's rich.

You can't raise hay on such poor land. You'll starve before you get a stand.

Observed the neighbor on the right, The farmer planted day and night—

He's rich as Croesus now.

There's not a copper in ninety-nine For you to strike a chance mine.

Said the bent old man to the fresh young guy.

But the youngster said he'd have a try—

Now he owns the State.

They can't put you in jail for that, Exclaimed the lawyer, sleek and fat.

The man in prison groaned a groan, And the lawyer man left him alone—

But he stayed in jail.

More Boy Wanted

The little mother was distracted. Really, Tommy, she cried, that's the very last piece of cake you must have.

Now, don't disobey me.

But Tommy's objections to this severe sentence were pithy and to the point.

Why? belittled the greedy little boy. His mother looked over at him wearily.

For just this reason, she replied: There once lived a little boy exactly like you, who went on eating cake, till one day he burst.

And his death was caused by eating too much cake.

Tommy.

The youthful scion of the house pondered this while bolting the remaining crumbs on his plate; then—

I don't believe a little boy could eat too much cake, he remarked serenely.

But, darling, said the tired little mother, he must have done, because he burst.

Ugh! cried her promising youngster scornfully. It wasn't that there was too much cake—there wasn't enough boy!

And he stretched over for another piece.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a humming sound or imperfect hearing and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, as sound cannot enter the ear. Unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Yes, mused the thoughtful thinker, it's a sure sign.

What's a sure sign? was asked.

That when a young man begins to know that he doesn't know as much as he thinks he knows, then he begins to know something.

Worms sap the strength and undermine the vitality of children. Strengthen them by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to drive out the parasites.

Lazy, or Not Lazy

A lawsuit was recently in full swing and during its progress a witness was cross-examined as to the habits and character of the defendant.

Has Mr. M.—a reputation for being abnormally lazy? asked counsel briskly.

Will you kindly answer the question asked? struck in the irascible lawyer.

Well, sir, I was going to say it's this way. I don't want to do the gentleman in question any injustice.

And I won't go as far as to say, sir, that he's lazy exactly; but if it required any voluntary work on his part to digest his food—why, he'd die from lack of nourishment, sir.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

An umbrella made of thief-proof by being locked in such a manner that it cannot be opened has been invented by a London cloak-room attendant.

The locking device consists of a metal collar one end of which may be slipped down over the rib tips, and is securely locked to them by revolving the three metal rings. These rings bear the letters and numerals of the secret combination.

A Ready Weapon Against Pain.—There is nothing equal to Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil when well rubbed in. It penetrates the tissues and pain disappears before it. There is no known preparation that will reach the spot quicker than this magic Oil. In consequence it ranks first among liniments now offered to the public and is accorded first place among all its competitors.

A free grant of 100 to 200 acres of forest land is made by the Canadian Government, on the simple conditions of residence and cultivation, to any settler over eighteen years of age, in the provinces of New Brunswick and Ontario, and 160 acres of land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon, and some parts of British Columbia.

Sophia (sentimentally)—I dearly love to listen to the ticking of a clock. It seems to me that a clock has a language—you might say a dialect.

Maypole Soap

THE CLEAN HOME DYE Gives rich, even colors, free from streaks and absolutely fast. Does not stain hands or clothes. 24 colors, will give any shade. Colors 10c, black 15c, at your dealer's or post-paid with booklet "How to Dye" from

F. L. BENEDICT & CO., Montreal

107

Na-Dru-Co Tasteless Cod Liver Oil

Prepare Yourself For Winter's Worst

Don't wait till you have caught one of those nasty colds—fortify yourself against them by taking a course of

This "builder-up" is rich in the medicinal and nutritive properties of the best Norwegian Cod Liver Oil—without the disagreeable taste. It also contains Extract of Malt, Extract of Wild Cherry and valuable Hypophosphites, which tone up the whole system and particularly strengthen the Lungs, Throat and Bronchial Tubes.

In 50c. and \$1.00 bottles, at your druggist's.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.

PERRIN GLOVES

Famous wherever gloves are worn. Noted for their Fit and Finish

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO
PETER JANSEN COMPANY
Grain Commission Merchants
Make Bills Lading read: Port Arthur or Port William. Notify Peter Jansen Co., Winnipeg.
Liberal Advances Prompt Returns Best Grades

More About The Loading Platform

The present generation of Western farmers will never know the difficulties and vexations experienced by their predecessors in the earlier years when no one could get a carload of grain shipped. In bulk except by loading it through an elevator. The system forced the majority of farmers to sell their grain to the elevator owners at arbitrary prices, and oft times to submit to heavy dockage and other annoyances, causing continual dissatisfaction. Now, however, the distribution of cars as fixed by the Grain Act and the use of the loading platform, provide facilities which enable the farmer to secure satisfactory treatment in the disposal of his grain, and the highest market prices at time of sale. Every farmer therefore, should more and more endeavor to use the loading platform in shipping his grain to the terminal elevators. It is the safeguard of the farmers' freedom in disposing of his grain to the best advantage for himself. If farmers refrain from using the loading platform freely, it might result in its being done away with, because railway companies and elevator owners are strongly opposed to it. It is easy to understand why elevator people desire the loading platform abolished. The railway people on their part say it delays the loading of cars and helps to ensure car shortage. This we know to be nonsense, because frequently after cars are loaded, whether with grain, coal, lumber, or other merchandise, they are sidetracked for days and even weeks instead of being promptly moved forward to destination. It is engine shortage and shortage of competent train men that mostly causes grain blockades on railways and not lack of cars. Let every farmer therefore, do all he can to use the loading platform and become an independent shipper. In subsequent advertisements we will state in detail the savings and other advantages of direct loading into cars compared with loading through elevators.

We handle the farmers grain strictly on commission, make liberal advances on car bills of lading, supervise the grading at time cars are inspected, secure the highest prices at time of sale and make prompt return when sold. Write us for shipping instructions and market information.

Thompson Sons & Company
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
701-703 Y. GRAIN EXCHANGE. WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Confounding a Braggart

At Le Havre when Louis Napoleon was President of the French Republic the commander at Lyons was General Castellane, an old soldier whose stern rule kept in check the riotous spirits of that disorderly city.

One of the most boisterous of the latter was a barber, who openly boasted that he only waited for the opportunity of ridding the city of its stern commander.

The general heard of the threat, and one afternoon ordered his coachman to drive to the barber's shop. Leaving his carriage the general entered the shop unattended, took a seat in a vacant chair, and desired the barber to shave him.

The astonished braggart performed the operation as well as his nervousness would permit. When he had finished the general, while paying him, quietly said:—

"Monsieur, since you have not availed yourself of the opportunity to cut my throat which I have given to you would it not be wise for you to refrain from uttering threats that you have not the courage to carry out?"

My son, do you think this kind of life will pay you?
No, father; but I'm hoping you will!

Take in Time

the proper help to rid your system of the poisonous bile which causes headaches, flatulence and discomfort. By common consent the proper—and the best—help is

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere. In boxes, 1/6

In the Treatment of

COLDS COUGHS SORE THROAT BRONCHITIS TONSILITIS LARYNGITIS

Scott's Emulsion is nature's nourishing, curative-food; prompt, sure and permanent.

Rely on SCOTT'S and insist on SCOTT'S.

Quaint Old Wedding Ideas

Superstition never clustered round any episode of life more than that of the wedding-day, especially in olden times.

Then it was customary for the bride to present her future husband with a bunch of rosemary, tied up with ribbons, on his first appearance on the wedding morning. This was supposed to secure his love and loyalty, and to make her happy for ever.

In Yorkshire the old superstition still abounds that nothing more unlucky could happen than for a newly-made bride to leave the church by a different door from that by which she entered.

Another quaint custom, for which there is no known origin, is that practised in some of the Midland and Northern counties. This is to ring a merry peal of the church bells at the first reading of the banns of an intended matrimonial couple. It is called the spur peal, which in old Anglo-Saxon means simply "ask."

Of course, it is well known that it is the height of luck for a bride-to-be to dream of fairies the night before the actual ceremony. So much was this idea believed in, that many girls would pour fairy tales before going to sleep.

The Rev. R. P. Tyson, known as the carpenter-parson, is superintending the erection of the new Taylor Memorial Methodist Church at New York, and will do much of the carpentering work himself. He was a builder before he became a minister.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

Little Willie's grandmother had been telling him Bible stories, his favorite being that of Daniel in the lion's den. At the age of four he was taken to a circus for a time. When the lion-tamer put his head into the lion's mouth little Willie's excitement knew no bounds. Jumping up and down, he gleefully screamed: Oh, my! That knocks spots off Daniel!

A Thorough Pill.—To clear the stomach and bowels of impurity and irritants is necessary when their action is irregular. The pills that will do this work thoroughly are Parmenter's Vegetable Pills which are mild in action but mighty in results. They purge painlessly and effectively, and work a permanent cure. They can be used without fear by the most delicately constituted, as there are no painful effects preceding their gentle operation.

Bobble—My dance, I think!
Madge—I'm sorry; it's Duncan's dance.
Bobble—Oh, that's all right! I bought you from him for two shillings.

Her Father Scored

Miss Rosy Nohall had just returned from a finishing school, and had evidently fulfilled all that was required of her in the scholastic line.

She and her father were sitting in the dining-room.
"That air," remarked her relative, "is vulgar to say that air. You should say that something here, or preferably, just that."

Well, this air, commenced her father; but he was cut short again.
No father, snickered the dutiful daughter. That's just as vulgar. You must avoid such expressions as this "air."

Father became irate.
Look here, my girl, said he, I'm going to say what I mean. That air is bad for this ear of mine, and I'm going to shut the window!

And after that Rosy said no more.

CLEAN HANDS



15c a Tin.
It's the best foot powder with a cheap imitation. It's the ORIGINAL and BEST HAND CLEANER. Will remove grease and stains of all kinds.

W. N. U. 922

SUCCESS OF WINNIPEG PERMANENT EXPOSITION

Industrial Bureau's Big Display of Industries and Natural Resources Attracts Thousands

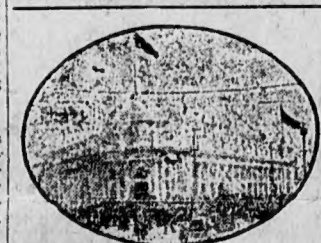
Community advertising has been adopted so generally throughout Western Canada, that the subject is one of general importance, and methods successfully carried to completion are of absorbing interest to many Western Canadians.

No other city on the American Continent has a finer or better equipped permanent exposition, featuring industries and the Natural Resources of the country, than has the city of Winnipeg. This big permanent and free exposition, conducted under the auspices of the Winnipeg Industrial Bureau, was started last Spring and during the past six months, Commissioner Chas. F. Roland estimates, has been visited by 700,000 people.

In addition to the fifty-four exhibitors of local industries, there are now 24 districts of the West, which have secured space and are advertising their communities in this exposition. The places represented at the present time in this handsome and conspicuous edifice on Main Street, are: Brandon, Man.; Portage la Prairie, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Saltcoats, Sask.; Dauphin, Man.; Melfort, Sask.; Souris, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.; Melita, Man.; Prince Albert, Sask.; Emerson, Man.; Oak Lake, Man.; Camrose, Alta.; Selkirk, Man.; Moose Jaw, Sask.; Birtle, Man.; Lemberg, Sask.; Virden, Man.; Lacombe, Alta.; Swan River Valley, Man.; Vermilion, Alberta; Swift Current, Sask.; Estevan, Sask.; and Battleford, Sask. In addition to these there are handsome and costly exhibits of the Natural Resources of the West, by the Dominion and Manitoba Provincial Governments and the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern railways.

With this splendid representation of farm, forest and mine of the Canadian West, arranged in attractive form in easily accessible and central position in the metropolis of the prairies, its value as a factor in the settlement of the country cannot well be overestimated, and so popular has the Exposition become as an adjunct to local methods of publicity, that the Industrial Bureau are now completing extensive additions to the floor space. This will accommodate a number of exhibits of "Made in Winnipeg" goods and will provide another opportunity for a limited number of ambitious communities to secure space.

In Winnipeg, the gateway city of the West, all the year round will be



Winnipeg's "Temple of Opportunities"

found visitors from all parts of the World, in search of opportunity in the many attractive forms this land of promise presents. In the permanent exposition that city has exactly what it needed to attract the immediate attention of the stranger. Indeed this "temple of opportunities" as it has been called, is usually one of the first places the sightseer visits in Winnipeg. Here the visitor may catch, almost at a glance, a good idea of the sort of city Winnipeg is, and what sort of country lies between the capital of Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains. Here he will obtain information, maps, photographs and actual products of the soil of the district in which he is interested, perhaps thousands of miles away. Specific information may be obtained on enquiry, and the railways represented will show how the district may be reached or a tour of inspection conducted in the best possible way. If such a visitor is interested along industrial lines he has before him ocular demonstrations of what is being done locally and will be told of opportunities offered in his particular line.

This sort of investigation, which previously might have taken days, can be conducted with the aid of the Bureau's Exposition and staff in a few hours, and reliable information secured regarding sources of supply and raw material, transportation facilities, freight rates, trade possibilities, and in short all manner of information pertinent to his enquiry, under one roof and obtainable without effort on his part.

Of course the building has other uses, combining instructive displays of "Made in Winnipeg" goods, museum and art section and numerous meeting places, including a large Convention Hall capable of accommodating 4500 people and other features of local interest, and it is indeed, becoming the public forum and centre of civic life in Winnipeg.

Here, visitors from Western Canadian points are also made welcome, for it is the belief of the Winnipeg Industrial Bureau that the development and progress of Winnipeg are closely identified with that of the great agricultural West.

In the matter of fares the Trans-Siberian puts all other railways to shame. For first-class the charges are about two-thirds of a penny per mile; second (only a little inferior), less than a halfpenny for the distance while if you care to risk a third-class journey you get your four miles for a penny. Even this is the height of extortion when compared with the emigrant rate. This works out at something like a shilling for a hundred miles, and if the emigrant does not possess the shilling the Government will lend it him.

He—Does a woman when she's married expect her husband to tell her his business affairs?

She—I don't know, but a woman expects a man to talk business when he's courting her.

WHEN JACK FALLS ILL

The Sad Side of a Life on the Ocean Wave

He tosses feverishly in his narrow bunk in the dim-lit, evil-smelling fore-cabin. Above and below and around him are similar bunks. Some are occupied. Of others, the owners are sprawling on the floor, gasping and sweating in foreign tongues or playing cards.

This is how the sailor on board an ocean-going cargo steamer finds himself situated when he falls sick of anything but an infectious disease the symptoms of which are easily recognised by a layman, for a cargo steamer is not compelled to carry a doctor. As a result the only person to decide whether a sailor is malingering or really ill is the captain, who, though legally responsible for the proper care of all on board, may or may not know anything of the subject. The latter is generally the case.

As a rule, a sailor will delay reporting sick until the last moment. One reason is that his mates are inclined to believe that he is anxious to shirk his work, and so leave the more to be done by them. The other reason is that most sea captains have one stock remedy—a powerful dose of salts—which quite possibly may make the complaint considerably worse instead of better. And you have got to take those abominable salts, whether you like it or not.

It must not be forgotten that the captain's position is very difficult. If he is nice and sympathetic, and ever ready to grant absence from work, he will have half the crew laid up with indefinable maladies.

And, on the other hand, if he fails to recognize that a man is really bad, and death or a serious illness results as often happens, he can hardly be blamed for ignorance of a difficult subject in which he has received no instruction.

Any sailor of experience will tell you stories of sickness at sea that would considerably startle the average landsman. There was the case of an Irishman, who, in the course of a voyage from San Francisco to Liverpool asked for exemption from duty because he had severe pains in his legs. He was accused of malingering, compelled to continue his duties and when his legs literally gave way under him, he was left unnoticed for some hours.

On being carried to the hospital at port, the doctor found that he was suffering from gangrene arising from neglected frostbite, and both his legs had to be amputated. This would have been avoided if he had received proper treatment when the pain first started.

The worst part is that, even if the captain does realize that the man is really ill, the most he can do is to grant exemption from duty. It is impossible for him to give the invalid anything like proper and efficient medical attention.

The great majority of cargo steamers are undermanned. When one man falls sick his loss is immediately felt, and if two more were taken from the ship the rest of the ship might well become unmanageable.

Handkerchief Esperanto

It may not be generally known that a handkerchief language exists which is extremely simple, as well as being the language of exceeding excellence for the lover. Here it is:

Should a man or damsel press the handkerchief against the lips, it signifies that they wish to become acquainted with one another. To let it fall is a stare further, and means, "Shall we be friends?" If held to the right cheek the answer is Yes; to the left cheek, No. But should either hold it in both hands, it simply shows indifference.

However, by holding it in the left hand, the lady who does not wish to treat any further in the matter speaks, though dumbly, the words, I wish to get rid of you. On the other hand, if she folds the dainty bit of cambric, it signifies her wish to speak again, she may hold it at the opposite corners, which means just wait! By throwing it over her right shoulder she gives permission to be followed. Rubbing it against the cheek is a declaration of love, while drawing it through the hands is one of intense dislike. Wrapping it round the first finger betokens an engagement, round the middle finger, marriage.

85,253 Miles an Hour

Been out for a stroll—eh? Well, and how far? You think you have tried any further in the matter, but you haven't walked fast, and you have only been three miles or so.

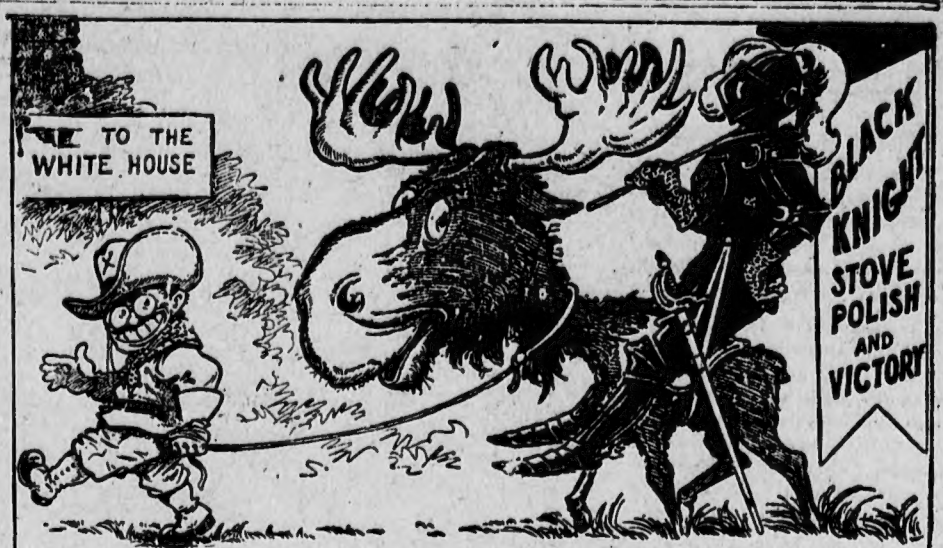
But wait a minute. You know that the earth turns once on its own axis in the course of twenty-four hours. Taking the circumference of the earth at roughly 24,000 miles, during your hour's strolling you have covered 1/24th part of this distance—i.e., 1,000 miles.

Again, the earth travels round the sun once a year. It completes a circle of 578,000,000 miles. Divide this by 365, and the result by 24, and you will find that the hour you have travelled in round figures 66,000 miles. Still there is more. The sun and the surrounding planets are passing through space all the time at the rate of 18,250 miles an hour.

So, altogether, during your little stroll, you have travelled something like 85,253 miles.

An act, none the less brave for being distinctly novel and ingenious, was performed by Policeman Lowe, with the co-operation of Policeman Mallon, of the New York City Force. A fire was raging in Broome Street, and two men on the sixth floor were crouching on the fire-escape unable to pass the flames and smoke below. Mallon and Lowe, observing them, hurried to the roof of an adjoining building and across the roof of the burning one.

Mallon then seized Lowe's ankles, and though almost choked by the rising smoke, he managed to grasp the rails of the fire-escape and instructed the men to climb up his body. The feat was accomplished in safety and Mallon then pulled his companion from his trying position and they fled as quickly as possible to the safety of the next roof, and thence to the street.



The Bull Moose Party believes in Woman's Suffrage and other appeals to women.

Not a powder or a hard cake—but a soft-paste, ready to use.

Black Knight

10c.—STOVE POLISH—10c.

No hard work about "Black Knight". A few rubs bring the shine.

FREE OF LUMBAGO

Because He Took GIN PILLS
Mr. H. A. Jukes of Winnipeg writes: "I have been a sufferer from lumbago for some years past. I met your Mr. Hill and he advised me to take GIN PILLS. I have been taking them at intervals during the early part of the present winter, and up-to-date have had no return of my old trouble—in fact I feel better than I have for years, and think that my old enemy has vanished for good and all."

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50. Sample free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto. 130

WANTED
Ladies to do plain and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay; work sent any distance, charges prepaid, send stamp for full particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

Clever Business Men
The ability to seize an opportunity when it presents itself is a useful business asset.

The following is an instance of how disaster was turned to good account by a French cloth manufacturing concern. This concern actually doubled its profits through a balloon disaster near Rouen. In this disaster the car of the balloon had broken away. The aeronaut and his elder son were thrown downwards; but the son had been caught by a hook that pierced his coat.

He was carried in this way for some miles and at last came safely to the ground. His coat was re-purchased by the makers and hung in the show-windows with a full description of how it saved the wearer's life.

A Welsh miller had lost a sovereign piece in a bin of flour, and after spending many hours in unavailing search for it, told a friend of his misfortune.

Perhaps it will turn up in one of the sacks, suggested the friend. Whereupon the miller was seized with a brilliant idea. He advertised his loss in the local papers, offering a reward to the finder of the gold piece. His sales trebled in a week or so, and he was paid many times over for the loss of his sovereign.

Hard and soft corns both yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, which is entirely safe to use, and certain and satisfactory in its action.

A talking clock has been placed on the market at Berlin. Instead of striking periodically the clock calls out the exact time every quarter of an hour in a clear human voice. The mechanism can be so adjusted that these announcements cease at a certain time and continue again automatically after a stipulated interval.

French Post Offices will in future be provided officially with stamp moistening appliances, an innovation which is hailed by the Press as a hygiene reform.

In England and Wales there are thirty-five Parliamentary boroughs which contain a population of 100,000 and upwards.

Take Good Care Of The Colts

It's cheaper to raise colts than to buy horses. But it's costlier if you lose the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five years has proved it the safe, reliable remedy for spavin, splint, curb, ring-bone, bony growths and lameness from other causes.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

Fort William Ont. Dec. 19th, 1911.
"I have cured one spavin with your Spavin Cure, and am now curing it on another with good results. I am highly pleased with your medicine."
F. WISTERS
At a bottle—4 for \$5. Sent by mail for \$2.50. Write for free copy of "A Treatise on the Horse" or write
Dr. B. J. Kendall Company 72
Essexburg Falls, Vermont. U. S. A.

No Use

In the telephone office there was one girl who was always late in the morning.
Time and time again the local manager requested her to be more punctual; but her tardiness still continued until he was moved to use desperate methods.

Now, Miss—, said he, as he came to her exchange board one morning carrying a package in his hands, I have a little scheme that I hope will induce you to arrive at the office in time. I have bought this fine alarm clock for you. Please promise me that you will make proper use of it.

The young woman promised, and the first night set the alarm at the required hour for rising the next morning.

At the indicated hour the clock set up a tremendous whirring, loud enough to awaken the whole house. But the sleepy little lassie turned over in bed, and said in her sweetest tone: Line's engaged; please call again.

MOTHERS NEED CONSTANT STRENGTH

To Care for the Growing Family and Her Household Cares

When there is a growing family to care for and the mother falls ill, it is a serious matter. Many mothers who are on the go from morning to night whose work apparently is never done, heroically try to disguise their sufferings, and keep an appearance of cheerfulness before their family. Only themselves know how they are distressed by headaches and backaches, dragging down pains and nervous weakness; how their nights are often sleepless, and they arise to a new day's work tired, depressed and unfreshed. Such mothers should know that these sufferings are usually due to a lack of good nourishing blood. They should know that the thing above all others they need to give them new health and strength is rich, red blood, and that among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their blood-making, health restoring qualities.

Every suffering woman, every woman with a home and family to care for should give these pills a fair trial, for they will keep her in health and strength, and make her work easy. Here is strong proof that these Pills do what is claimed for them. Mrs. Henry Thomas, Dryden, Ont., says: "When my second child was born I was so weak and run down that I could scarcely walk across the room. My baby was small and weak also, and cried and worried night and day until I discovered that the child was starving, as my nurse had turned almost to water. My husband got me a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I began taking them. The first beneficial effects were noticed in that my child began to thrive, as my nurse began to improve, and baby slept better and naturally. It was not long until I began to feel the improvement myself, and I daily gained new strength, and baby was growing very rosy and fat. I continued using the Pills while I was nursing him and found myself with all the vigor of good health, and able to easily do my household work, which had been so great a drag on me before. I am now never without Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the house; and take an occasional dose when I feel tired. I can strongly recommend these Pills to all nursing women, especially if weak or run down."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Lives lost in connection with the British mercantile marine last year totalled 1,021, of whom only twenty-four were passengers. There were nearly 250,000 seamen engaged in British merchant ships.

WHAT'S AT THE BOTTOM OF KIDNEY TROUBLE

There are many causes at the bottom of an attack of kidney trouble—over-eating, over-drinking, heavy colds, rheumatism and other causes often cause illnesses such as kidney trouble, gall-stones, kidney-aches, gravel, lumbago. But no matter what is at the bottom of the disease, there is now a sure and safe cure, one that acts quickly and without fail. That remedy is SANOL, which is already well-known to the medical profession of Canada as well as to thousands of sufferers from the disease named above. One Winnipeg lady who is well and widely known, was cured of Gall-stones by SANOL, after suffering for 12 years. So grateful was she, that she has sent to us a large number of people to be relieved of similar complaints. We do not care where the reader of this paragraph resides, we can give him or her names and addresses of people in his own town and locality who have been cured by SANOL. We will also give the name and address of the lady referred to, whose complaint had troubled her for such a long period, and who is now completely cured. SANOL is manufactured only by the SANOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD., 977 Main Street, Winnipeg. For sale by all druggists or direct from the manufacturers at \$1.50 per bottle.

SANOL IS SAFE AND SURE

Mrs. Fitzbrown (to her husband)—Do you remember dear, that before we were married you always offered me your left arm?

Fitzbrown—Yes, I wanted to have my right hand free. You see I have a lover's fear that someone would try to take you from me, and I always kept it in readiness for defence.

Mrs. Fitzbrown—How sweet! But how is it that now you generally offer me your right arm?

Fitzbrown—Well, I am not so afraid of losing you as I was.

"GORED BY A BULL"
Many a farmer has been seriously injured by vicious cattle. Don't run risks. Dehorn yours with the KEYSTONE DEHORNER. Quick—humans—makes clean, sharp cut from 4 sides. Costs little. Write for free book and testimonials. F. H. MCKENNA, 219 Robert St., Toronto, Ont. Mention this paper.

LION BRAND MAPLE BUTTER
All grocers 25c. lb. Tin

CANCER
Book Free. A simple home treatment removed cancer from this lady's breast. Old sores, ulcers and growths cured. Describe your trouble; we will send you THE CANCER CURE INSTITUTE, LIMITED, 10 CHURCHILL AVE., TORONTO

COMING EAST THIS WINTER?

After the busy season is over, pack up and come east and spend three months in one of our schools. Business education will help you to win out. It costs but little to get it. Write us for our new curriculum and plan to let us help you. Address W. H. Shaw, President, "Shaw's Schools," Toronto, Canada.

Home Dyeing
has no terrors for me—It's simply my delight
Even Professional Dyers contradict my Perfect Results
That's because I use **DYOLA**
ONE DYE—ALL KINDS OF COLORS
It's the CLEANEST, SIMPLEST, and BEST HOME DYE, one can buy—Why you don't even have to know what KIND of Cloth your Goods are made of—No Mistakes are Impossible.
Send for Free Color Card, Story Booklet, and Booklet giving results of Dyeing over other colors. THE JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO., Limited, Montreal, Canada.

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Cyprus, under a convention of 1878, pays an annual tribute of \$500,000 to the Sultan of Turkey.

Queenstown Items

(From our own correspondent)

In spite of the many rainy spells and break-downs of the various threshing outfits threshing in the Queenstown district is fast drawing to a close and a week or two of good weather will finish everything up.

The Lahd brothers, John and Pete, formerly Queenstown farmers, but now living north of Carleton Place, heard the report of Queenstown's great crops this year. So in order to help things along they bought a threshing outfit and started to Queenstown and are now taking a hand in the threshing.

Roy Jackson, who has been running a steam threshing outfit for several years in Queenstown, has sold out to Chas. McIntyre.

James Halfpenny, who went down last spring to hold down a homestead in Montana, has returned to look after his crop here in Queenstown.

Our local elevator men say that everything coming from Queenstown this year is O. K.

Milo Monroe is the first man to finish his fall plowing. Mr. Monroe says it is all due to good management and everybody else could be finished if they wanted to. How is this, you fellows?

A report supposed to be the naked truth, says that Harry Baker, one of Queenstown's prominent farmers, will shortly take unto himself a wife. The lady hails from Wisconsin. No wonder Harry stayed away on such a long vacation last summer—who will be next?

Frank Pabst, the blacksmith, who has a homestead over east on section 15, 19, 21, and who rented J. Halfpenny's farm last summer has just purchased L. Irvine's farm on section 2, 19, 21. Mr. Irvine has bought an 80 acre fruit land track in the state of Washington.

Henry Dietz's wheat, on his half section of new breaking, yielded 61 bushels to the acre. That's going some.

Gleichen's Meteorological Report

The following weather report is supplied by J. W. Jowett, who is officially appointed by the Dominion Government:

| | Max. | Min. |
|--------------|------|------|
| Oct. 23..... | 48 | 33 |
| 24..... | 46 | 24 |
| 25..... | 55 | 23 |
| 26..... | 47 | 20 |
| 27..... | 46 | 25 |
| 28..... | 40 | 32 |
| 29..... | 40 | 18 |

Gleichen Grain Market

WINTER WHEAT

| | |
|------------|----|
| 1 Red..... | 66 |
| 2 Red..... | 68 |
| 3 Red..... | 60 |
| 4 Red..... | 56 |
| 5 Red..... | 47 |
| 6 Red..... | 37 |

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| 1 Rej. Red..... | 54 |
| 2 Rej. Red..... | 51 |
| 3 Rej. Red..... | 46 |

| | |
|--------------|----|
| 1 White..... | 58 |
| 2 White..... | 55 |
| 3 White..... | 53 |
| 4 White..... | 48 |
| 5 White..... | 45 |

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| 1 Rej. White..... | 49 |
| 2 Rej. White..... | 47 |
| 3 Rej. White..... | 44 |

Rye.....41

SPRING WHEAT

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| 1 Northern..... | 67 |
| 2 Northern..... | 64 |
| 3 Northern..... | 61 |
| 4 Northern..... | 57 |
| 5 Northern..... | 48 |
| 6 Northern..... | 37 |
| Feed..... | 32 |

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| 1 Rej. Northern..... | 55 |
| 2 Rej. Northern..... | 53 |
| 3 Rej. Northern..... | 49 |

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| Ex. 1 Feed Oats..... | 23 |
| 1 Feed Oats..... | 21 |
| 2 Feed and Rej..... | 20 |

| | |
|---------------|----|
| 8 Barley..... | 39 |
| 4 Barley..... | 33 |
| Feed..... | 28 |

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| 1 Nor West Flax..... | \$1.05 |
| 1 Manitoba..... | \$1.03 |
| Rej..... | .80 |
| Condensed..... | .40 |

The Colonization Man

BY HARRY F. BURMESTER

They came with a bunch of railroad maps, and a telescope filled with clothes. Some syrup of figs, and a basket lunch and goodness only knows what all these settlers had concealed in the oak-ribbed family chest.

They had sold the farm in Kansas and were off to the great Northwest.

Into the office the pater strode, while the children tagged behind.

And demanded to see the railroad chief. It was nobody's, never mind.

Just what he was anxious to talk about—So they lifted the chest.

And showed him in to the railroad goat—The Colonization Man.

"My name's Jim Smith from Tillersville, and I'm takin' the kids and wife."

To a ready-made farm near Calgary, where there's something worth while in life.

I've read all the stuff that Rankin wrote about that promised land.

And reckon it beats the sagebrush flat or a section of desert sand.

I figure on shippin' some critters up, and the old Bain wagon, too.

I've got considerable family goods and I want you to check 'em through."

The Railroad Goat said never a word, as only his species can.

He's a second edition of old man Job, this Colonization Man.

"I want a rate to that foreign state," said the tiller from Tillersville.

"The gal don't count for she's got a cough and won't be seven 'till Come next May, so I needn't pay—"

He don't weigh much, so I reckon he can bunk along with his dad."

The Railroad Goat merely cleared his throat, pressed a button or two, and then,

Scratched off the clearance documents with a flourish of his pen.

He piled them aboard a tourist coach, the farmer and all his clan.

And heaved a sigh as they said goodbye to the Colonization Man.

"I'll tell you a good one on old 'Dad' Brown, from out Vancouver way."

Said J. S. Dennis to Elliott Rowe, as they chatted the other day.

"'Twas a family of seven t's. Dad had shipped, and the kids were hard to beat.

They tore up the maps and blueprints and waited for a snack to eat.

'Dad put the bunch aboard the train, and felt that his duty was did.

But when he got back to the office, he found they'd forgotten a kid.

So 'Dad was a sort of pro tem pop to the meddlesome orphan Anne.

And she was the unsought daughter of a Colonization Man.

If ever a man had cause to drown his grief in the flowing bowl:

If ever there was a thankless task, one that would try your soul,

I think you will find the answer beneath the unselfish coat.

Of that superman whom I call in jest, the suffering Railroad Goat.

More power to you Empire Builder, and thanks for the things you do.

The desert would never have learned to bloom if it weren't for men like you.

And I feel that some wealthy railroad that had the money and can,

Should build a flock of monuments to the Colonization Man.

The publicity agents of the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Company, Ltd., to the number of seventy-five met last Friday in the regular semi-annual convention to discuss the work of the past six months and hear suggestions as to improving conditions and business methods at Calgary. Mr. J. S. Dennis, assistant to the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway occupied the chair. The meeting was held in the Natural Resources building when practically every state in the union and province of Canada, eastern and western, was represented, as well as the Boards of Trade of several western towns.

The meeting was in session all day, and though it was behind closed doors it is understood that the discussion was keen and to the point. This was encouraged by the chairman, Mr. Dennis, who at the outset invited suggestions from the delegates, asking them to state frankly and fully any grievances they might have against the company in order that they might be thoroughly discussed in session and solved, if possible to the satisfaction of all. It was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that interest in Canadian lands in the United States was steadily on the increase, and that the ensuing year would see a still larger number of settlers than have come in to the country this year.

It is understood that the management has under serious consideration an increased policy of encouragement and assistance to agents in the colonization of the lands. Still more active and up-to-date methods will be instituted towards this end—colonization of the lands rather than the sale of them, the colonization and settlement of those lands already sold that remain undeveloped.

For Better Understanding

To sum up, the keynote of the convention is that a better understanding

between the company's vast colonization and publicity organization and the management has been arrived at, which doubtless will result to the mutual benefit of all concerned.

One statement made by Mr. Dennis that is of particular interest to Western Canada, was that the company would not dispose of its land in large areas to anyone, and that as far as he was concerned he would prefer to close up altogether the sale of the company land in the west and devote all energies towards colonization of the lands already sold, than sell land solely to speculators.

In conclusion Mr. Dennis referred with pride to the work of the organization, and congratulated and thanked the delegates for their loyalty, enthusiasm and perseverance.

"What we have accomplished," said Mr. Dennis, "is the result of your good work, and I want on this occasion to express my acknowledgment and appreciation of it. The good feeling that exists between you and the officials of my staff are but similar to the good feeling and enthusiasm that runs through the entire C. P. R. System, no matter what department."

At the Banquet

Nearly one hundred guests sat down at the banquet at the King George on Friday night. Mr. P. L. Nason, president, and Mr. J. S. Dennis, assistant to the president proposed the toasts. Following the toast to the king, one to the company was proposed.

It was responded to by Mr. Alfred Price, who dwelt on the loyalty of the road's 30,000 employees.

In proposing the toast to "Our Guests," Mr. Dennis enunciated policies which mark an epoch, not only in the populating of Western Canada, but in the and-sounding annals of the world. "I do not wish," said Mr. Dennis, "to be able next year to say that the department has sold more land than it sold this year. But I do wish to be able to state that we have brought more actual settlers into the Western provinces than ever before in a like period—more real farmers, who will assist in the making of a great Western empire; more people who will become progressive citizens of the British empire and help to keep Canada in her proud position as the keystone of that empire."

Hereafter according to the principle announced by Mr. Dennis, every energy of the department will be bent to peopling the Western provinces, the selling of land to speculators to be discouraged. Mr. Dennis spoke of his personal experience in the settling of the West. For the past forty years he has lived in Western Canada; in Winnipeg when the gateway city was a village of one thousand souls; when there was no Calgary, no Edmonton, no Regina, in fact nothing but the shackles of fur traders and buffalo hunters west of Manitoba. Mr. Dennis was proud of his connection with the colonization of Canada. But, said Mr. Dennis, his efforts and those of the men working with him would be for nothing without the hearty co-operation of the general land agents—men on the firing line. And declared Mr. Dennis the company would furnish them with ammunition, with attractions for settlers that could not be resisted. Mr. Dennis did not wish any agent to induce a man to purchase land in Western Canada, which he the agent would not himself be willing to buy and settle on.

"Dad" Starnes, of Springfield, Ill., replied for the selling organization and Dr. Elliott Rowe, of Vancouver for the publicity correspondents.

Dry-Farming Congress

(By JOHN GLAMBECK)

The Dry-Farming Congress held in Lethbridge last week was a great success and according to those who have attended former congresses of this kind they never saw anything to equal it. The grain, vegetables and fruit shown there certainly was worth going a long way to look at.

Fourteen nations, including the new Chinese republic, were represented in this international congress and nearly all the foreign delegates made addresses before the congress.

The United States had some excellent exhibits from the western dry farming states, particularly those from Colorado, Oklahoma, Utah, Oregon, Washington, Arizona and California. Of course, the exhibits, which interested me the most, were those from British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces. The fruit exhibits from B. C. were marvelous and an eye-opener to those who did not know what a great province they have over there.

The grain and vegetables exhibited from Alberta and Saskatchewan had everything beat a mile. But while Saskatchewan done the most boosting it was an Alberta farmer who received the first prize for wheat. Mr. Homan, a farmer near Raymond, exhibited a bushel of Marquis wheat weighing 67 pounds and received first prize—a "Rumley Oil Pull" and Mr. Goodwin, of Gleichen won the first prize for Marquis sheaf wheat.

Besides the provincial exhibits there were many districts exhibiting particularly from Southern Alberta. Strathmore had a good exhibit. It is too bad that neither the Gleichen nor the Queenstown Districts were represented. While it was hard to beat the things shown, I have seen

both grain and vegetables in Queenstown that would compare favorably with those shown at Lethbridge.

One very noticeable, and, I think regrettable fact was that so few real farmers attended this congress, judging from the appearance of the crowd, I think that less than 10 per cent of those present were farmers. The other 90 per cent were business men. It is all well enough that the business men take so much interest in this matter, but after all it is a man behind the plow who should benefit most by seeing what can be accomplished by better farming methods and should be there to listen to the addresses made by men who have spent their life experimenting with better methods of farming.

But then a great number of farmers are so firmly rooted in the old ways that they refuse to listen to any thing new and no doubt a good many could ill afford to spend the time and money. Still I think a little time and money spent this way is well invested. There are great possibilities in farming and if a farmer can double his crops by using the right methods it is worth finding out.

The bye-election for the federal house held in the constituency of Kitchissippi, P. Q. was won by Cardin Liberal.

Hon. F. D. Monk, minister of Public Works in the Borden cabinet has resigned.

MISCELLANEOUS

Small Ads under this heading cost 50 cents for first insertion and \$1 per month, when more than one item is included an additional charge is made. Unless the number of issues are given with each order ads are left in until ordered out and charged for in full.

LOST—Lost from near Cluny on Thursday, Oct. 10th, one wolf hound pup, aged about three months, light brindle, white tip on tail. \$5.00 reward if returned to F. J. Clark, Cluny, 31-32.

\$5.00 REWARD will be paid for the recovery of information leading to the recovery of one lady's Matting Suit Case with the initials A. I. W. on the side. Anyone returning same to R. N. W. M. P. Barracks will receive the above reward. The suit case was lost on the 28th Sept., 1912, between Cosgrave & Nott's store and the Indian Shipping Corral.—A. J. Wilson Basano.

LOST—Black gelding, 4 white feet, 9 years old, height 14 2 1/2, wire cut on off hind foot, branded N near shoulder, Pinto, bay and white gelding, 8 years old, height 14 3, whitering round near eye, branded N near shoulder, \$20 reward each will be given for recovery C. Bruce, Cluny.

ESTRAY—Two Geldings, both have white face and each four white legs below knees. Branded a M on right shoulder. Apply to Arthur Morris, Cluny.—34

FOR SALE.—Pure bred Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels for sale at from \$3 to \$5 each delivered at Gleichen, the same stock has taken prizes in Gleichen for the last three years. Apply to H. B. Biggs, Rowland P. O. 31

FOR SALE—Two story house, containing 8 rooms and cellar, good well and stable on premises, situated on lots 5, 6 and 7 Block D, Gleichen, also lots 9, 10, 11 and 12, Block D. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to J. H. Wright, Gleichen, Alta. 31

STRAYED From the west 1/2 section 14, 18, 23, 4, in May last, two colts; a brown filly two years old, white stripe on face and both hind feet white, and one bay horse colt, one year old, white on face and one hind foot white; both branded L V on right shoulder. A reward of \$10.00 will be paid for return of said colts, or \$5.00 for information leading to recovery of same.—Francis Baden, Hearnleigh P. O., Alta. 31

ROOMERS WANTED.—To let, two comfortably furnished rooms, heated, suitable for two or four gentlemen, centrally situated. Apply at this office or address P. O. Box 34, Gleichen, Alta. 35—G.A.S.

TO LET.—1 of Sec. 20, Twp. 23, Rge. 21, W. of 4th Mer. with 130 acres grain to let for keeping cattle, well watered. Apply to Jos. Demeuils, Ouletville.

LAND FOR SALE.—Two 1/2 sections of good farm land, creek crosses the entire place and about half is irrigated. All fenced and three granaries on each quarter. 130 acres on each quarter is broken, cropped this year. Apply to Jos. Demeuils, Ouletville, or Aial & Son, Gleichen.

BOARD AND ROOM.—Anyone desiring board and room at reasonable rates call at this office.—A. L. M.—34

BOY WANTED.—Messenger boy wanted at C. P. R. Depot. 3111.

FARMERS or RANCHERS wanting to buy Young Cattle at a reasonable price, enquire by mail to Neilson Irving, Gleichen, Alta. 37

Taken up, 10th Oct. at Namaka, one brown gelding branded 3NE on left shoulder, shod in front. Owner pay expenses and remove from Namaka Livery Barn.—G. P. P. 37

For Sale or Exchange

Own the South 1/2 of Section 8, Twp. 14, Rge. 7, West of 4th Mer., which I will

Sell or Exchange for Horses

This is an A1 1/2 section free from stone and is all steam plough land, and adjoins the town of Bowell, Alta.

Apply to

P. O. Box 122

Roleau, Sask.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the Irrigation Act, the undersigned have filed the necessary memorial and plans required by Sections 13 and 15 of the said Act with the Commissioner of Irrigation, at Calgary, Alta.

The applicants apply for the right to divert sufficient cubic feet of water per second from a SPRING on the South-east quarter of Section 32, Township 20, Range 23, West of the 4th Meridian, for irrigation purposes, and for the right to construct the necessary works as shown by the memorial and plans filed to enable the water so diverted to be used for the said irrigation purposes on the following lands, viz: North-west, North-east and South-east quarters of Section 32, township 20, range 23, West of the 4th Meridian.

DATED at Medicine Hat, Alta., this 27th day of July, 1912.

ARTHUR M. GRACE

FRANK A. WALLACE

Applicants

Continued The Pioneer Store, Continued

ARIAL BROTHERS

Have Leased the Pioneer Store of Gleichen And Will on

Saturday, November 2nd

Open up

An Entirely New Stock of Groceries

LET US EXPLAIN—J. A. E. Beaupre, the Pioneer Merchant of Gleichen having retired from business and disposed of his entire stock, we have leased his premises and on Saturday will open up an entirely new stock of Groceries and continue the business which Mr. Beaupre and his father before him, so successfully carried on during the past twenty-nine years. We will endeavor to carry on the business on a modern basis and with the same courteous treatment that has characterized the Pioneer Store since Gleichen was first named by Mr. Beaupre. Our line for the present will be groceries but we hope to add to this a general store business as trade increases. All we ask you to do is

Give Us A Trial

We believe that we can convince you that we can give you the best value for your cash.

ARIAL BROTHERS

Gleichen,

Alberta